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FUTURE OF THE CAPITAL SHIP.  
EXPERIENCES OF THE WAR.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

Lord Fisher was wont to declare that reiteration is the secret of conviction. But there is another saying to the effect that, while you may fool some of the people for some of the time, you cannot fool all the people all the time. In our country this adage has always exercised a healthy and restraining influence on the activities of the manufacturer and trader, as well as on the political propagandist. But there is a large section of people who are always impressed by whatever is novel and arresting, and thus it happens, as an illustration, that no mean proportion of the persons living in this island have been led to accept the constantly-reiterated statement that the battleship has been condemned to extinction by the aeroplane, with its bombs, and the submarine, with its torpedoes; they do not even question the assertion which has been drilled into their ears that, owing to the influence of these much-advertised agents of destruction, the Grand Fleet was afraid to leave the shelter of its defended bases during the course of the Great War.

I have recently been privileged to study a series of charts of the North Sea, which may become historic, and, in any event, have an important bearing upon current controversies. I have before me one of these charts as I write, and it presents a fascinating appearance, for it is unlike any other chart which has ever been prepared. It is of the North Sea. It looks as though the cartographer had attempted to imitate the web spun by an industrious spider, representing it graphically on this chart. Hundreds of thin lines run in this direction and that in a confusing maze; they reach up towards the Arctic Circle, and many hundred miles across the Atlantic, and down below the parallel of Heligoland in the North Sea. The whole of the chart of this enormous water area is scored and counter-scored with lines in five colours—black, blue, red, yellow, and green, corresponding, as is stated, to the years, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918 respectively.

What does this confusion of lines signify? They represent the tracks taken by the fleet-ships of the Grand Fleet during its cruises in and about the North Sea during the Great War. Between August 4th, 1914, and February 15th, 1917, the *Iron Duke* was the fleet-ships, and thence to the end of the war the *Queen Elizabeth*. It is the movements of these two ships which are represented on the chart, and not merely their movements, but the movements of all the battle-ships, some with anti-submarine bulges and some without. For where the fleet-ships went, the other battle-ships went also. The cruises which are traced on this chart, of course, take no account of zig-zagging, tactical exercises, firing practice, or other incidental cruising when the ships might have been attacked; they refer merely to the war operations of the Grand Fleet.

## TRIPLE CIRCLE OF THE WORLD.

The register book of the engine-room of the *Iron Duke* has been studied in order to ascertain the distances which the battle-ships of the Grand Fleet steamed during the first two and a half years of the Great War, when it has been said that they were imprisoned by the menace of the submarine, the aeroplane, and the airship. This investigation reveals that during Lord Jellicoe's period in command of the Grand Fleet the battle-ships steamed 44,330 miles. After Lord Beatty had succeeded to the command, the battle-ships steamed a further 14,100 miles. Altogether, the many battle-ships of the Grand Fleet covered a distance equivalent to circling the globe twice over, with a liberal balance over, and if allowance be made for tactical exercises and practice cruises, the distance could not have been less than three times round the world. What targets they presented to the enemy? They cruised repeatedly, month after month, within easy range of German submarines, German aeroplanes, and German airships, and during the whole period not a single battle-ship or battle-cruiser of the command was destroyed by either of these agents.

If any naval officers are in a position to express an opinion as to the threat which submarines, aeroplanes, and airships offer to the battleship, it surely must be Lord Jellicoe and the present First Sea Lord. Unlike the un instructed critics of the battleship, these two officers confronted the strategems and tactics of the enemy, with all his submarines and air-craft. Lord Jellicoe has placed it on record that "the capital ship"—that is, the battleship or battle-cruiser—is still the strongest instrument of war which operates on the seas. It is his opinion that the "wise course to pursue is to continue to build capital ships until, if ever, it has been shown that some other weapon has been found which permanently renders them inefficient." Lord Beatty, with, as is known, the support of all the experienced officers now serving on the Board of Admiralty, as well as the officers associated with the Naval Staff, has repeatedly affirmed his complete faith that the capital ship remains the backbone of naval power. All these officers, with scores of others, have confronted submarines and aircraft at sea. They are not conservative old sea dogs, but active officers in the full prime of their intellectual efficiency. I am not aware of a single officer, in any navy, British or foreign, with sea experience during the war, who has lost faith in the value of the capital ship.

## IF THE BATTLESHIP IS DOOMED!

Of all warfare, naval warfare is the most technical and the least easily comprehended by people living on shore. A distinguished admiral, no longer, unfortunately, employed at sea, recently remarked, "The Navy is a profession to which men devote their lives, without obtaining full assurance that they are its masters, and its technique develops so rapidly that

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## "ANOTHER WAR THREATENING."

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD'S WARNING.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., speaking at the annual gain of the Northumberland Miners' Association, held at Morpeth, last month, referred to the danger of another war. "You are threatened with another war," he said. "It will be war in the air, war with poison gas, and the horrors and sacrifices of the last war will be a mere flea-bite to it. The great party which alone is fit to govern gaily gets up in the House of Commons, and with great self-confidence tells you you are going to fight again, and must, therefore, be prepared. We, and we alone, know how to avert that war, and by the Grace of God and with the workers standing behind us we will. (Cheers.) I do not know the contents of our Government's message to France. If it is in accordance with the general spirit of the answer Mr. Baldwin gave last week, then it is good on the whole. All I say is this, that sending such a message, and making up our minds that this country is going to take an active part in unravelling the entanglements of Europe, is what the Labour party asked for months ago, and what the Tory party refused to accept. The one hope of Europe to-day is that the Labour lead should be followed by the British Government, and that we should raise high the clean banner, not of self-seeking, but of morality, justice, and fair play all round. (Cheers.)"

Mr. MacDonald announced that on the following day, in London, the Labour party were meeting at an international conference representative of the Belgian and French Chambers of Deputies, the Italian House of Commons, the German Reichstag, and our own House of Commons, so that they could talk matters over, understand each other, and come to common conclusions on international and foreign affairs. (Cheers.) That, he added, was the way to do business, but the Labour party and not the Government were doing it.

## BRITISH PRE-WAR PENSIONS.

PROPOSED INCREASE TO COST £500,000.

A further increase in pre-war naval and military pensions has been recommended by the Cabinet Committee which has been considering them.

In 1920 pensions were increased by 30 per cent., and it is proposed that the present increases shall be graduated according to the amount of the pension received. The increases are to range from 20 to 40 per cent. of the 1920 increase.

This will mean that a man with a pre-war pension of £1, which was increased to 30s. in 1920, will have a further increase of 4s.—that is, 40 per cent. of the 1920 increase.

On the intermediate pension the amount of the addition proposed is 30 per cent. of the 1920 increase and on the higher pension 20 per cent.

The proposal applies only to rank-and-file pensioners. The number of men affected is about 110,000 and the additional cost is estimated at £500,000 a year.

The opinion of a retired officer on "new problems, such as those raised by the development of the submarine and the conquest of the air, must be regarded as practically valueless." No retired officer can, in the nature of things, keep in touch with the progress of research and experiment.

The man in the street, desiring guidance, can do no other than accept the ratings of those who are, after all, responsible for the safety of the sea communications of this country, which are its arteries.

The whole case against the battleship rests upon assumptions which are either not proved or are demonstrably untrue. Amongst the latter, as I have shown, is the statement that the Grand Fleet was "bottled up" during the war. On the contrary, the Grand Fleet, cruising in the North Sea, within easy striking distance of the enemy's submarines and aircraft, constituted the main contribution to the victory of the Allied cause. That will be the verdict of history, as every student of naval affairs, and, in particular, of the history of naval operations during the years 1914-19, realises.

It is well for us that we can entertain confidence as to the future of the capital ship, because, if the capital ship were doomed, the cruiser would be doomed also, and, if the battleship and the cruiser were doomed, assuredly the merchant ship, which enables us to live, would also be doomed to extinction. Speed is the best defence against the submarine, as well as against air attack. The cruiser steams at from twenty-five to thirty or more knots; the battleship moves more slowly; but the merchant vessels, which bring us our food and take back our manufactured goods and our coal, proceed through the water at an average speed of not more than about one-half that of the battleship. What enemy with submarines or aeroplanes would trouble about the battleship or cruiser if he could sink well-laden and defenceless and slow cargo vessels, and thus bring us to our knees?

Air-power, whatever its future may be, can never feed this country. It can be prophesied with complete assurance that the time will never come when the aeroplane or airship will be able to bring us the fifty or sixty million tons of food and raw materials which we must have if we are to live and work, or take out to the markets of the world the hundred million tons of goods, very heavy goods, including coal, which we export in payment for our imports. Nature, as everyone who knows anything of specific gravity can tell us, has entered her implacable fiat.

Let it be fully realised that if the Admiralty is wrong in pinning its faith to the surface ship of war and providing for its docking and repair, we must admit that the surface ship of commerce cannot live, and that this country must starve. There is no volume of evidence worthy of any credence to support that conclusion, and we can be of good courage.

Daily Telegraph.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED

## ANNOUNCEMENT.

Owing to the receipt of numerous complaints from patrons as to the incivility of various members of the Staff of the Hotels under the Management of this Company in Hongkong, such complaints being to the effect that "Cash" has been demanded in satisfaction of Liquors supplied, and patrons thereby inconvenienced by not being allowed to sign "chits", we beg to draw the attention of our clientele to the terms of the Liquors Ordinance, 1917; an extract from which is hereby given:—

## 2.—in this Ordinance

- (a) "Cash" means any coins or notes current in the Colony.
- (b) "Sale" includes any transaction in which intoxicating liquor is supplied for any consideration whatsoever, direct or indirect.
- 3.—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of this section, no person shall sell any intoxicating liquor for consumption on or at any licensed premises except for cash.
- (2) "Sub-section (1) of this section shall not apply to the following:—
- (a) any sale by the proprietor of an hotel to a person residing at the hotel;
- (b) any sale by the proprietor of an hotel of liquor to be consumed in the dining room of the hotel at one of the regular meals of the hotel or of liquor to be consumed in conjunction with any other *bona fide* meal for which a charge of at least thirty cents can be reasonably made;
- (c) any sale in accordance with the conditions of his licence by the holder of a restaurant adjunct licence.

4.—Where any intoxicating liquor is sold by a servant or employe in contravention of section 3 of this Ordinance the employer, whether a natural person or a body corporate, shall be deemed to be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance unless he proves affirmatively that the sale was against his express orders and without his consent or connivance.

5.—Every person to whom any liquor is, to the knowledge of such person, supplied in contravention of this Ordinance shall also be guilty of an offence against this Ordinance.

The co-operation of our Patrons, with a view to assisting us to carry out the provision of the Liquors Ordinance, is respectfully requested.

For and on behalf of

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WALTER J. HAWKES,

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Do. O. Colombine ... G. Zenatello, Tenor.  
BARRER OF SEVILLE (Rossini). Numero Quindici (Number Fifteen) ... A. Bonci (Tenor) and Ferruccio Corraletti (Baritone).  
Do. Voi dovreste travestirvi (You must disguise yourself) ...  
TANNHAUSER (Wagner) Oh! tu boll'astro (The Evening Star) ... Pasquale Amato, Baritone.  
I VESPRE SICILIANI Aria de Montforti (Montfort's Aria) ... Riccardo Stracciari, Baritone.  
LUCIA DE LAMMERMOOR (Donizetti). Tu che a Dio spieghi l'ali (Thou hast spread thy wings) ... Alfred Picaver, Tenor.  
TOSCA E luca in le stelle (The stars were shining) ... Nino Piccaluga, Tenor.  
MEFISTOFELE (Bottol) Son lo spirito ... Adamo Dilar, Bass.  
RUCOLETTO (Verdi) La donna è mobile ... C. Laori-Volpi, Tenor.

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## DIVORCE COURT REPORTS. NEWSPAPERS' ATTITUDE.

Mr. Valentine Knapp, hon. treasurer of the Newspaper Society—a society which is representative of the provincial Press, eight news agencies, and the Scottish daily newspapers—gave evidence on July 12th before the Select Committee of the House of Commons which is considering the Matrimonial Causes (Regulation of Reports) Bill. Sir Evelyn Cecil (Cons.) presided.

Mr. Knapp said a resolution had been passed by the society inviting the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society, and the News Agencies to co-operate with the Newspaper Society in setting up a joint committee to consider and report on the various organizations upon a possible line of policy which while safeguarding the rights and liberties of the Press, should tend to exclude from reports of legal proceedings those unsavoury details calculated to cause offence to the reading public.

The opinion which he desired to put before the Committee on behalf of the Newspaper Society was that discussion of this subject had strengthened to a notable extent in the minds of newspaper proprietors and editors the widely-held opinion that there had been in certain cases some undue extension of the limits of propriety in reports of Divorce Court proceedings, though it was not admitted by the Press as a whole; that the publicity recently accorded to the present bill, was likely to do a great deal to bring about the condition of affairs sought by the promoters of the bill; that the Newspaper Society would deplore any regulation by Act of Parliament which would interfere with the liberty of the Press by undue restriction of the publication of reports of proceedings of a public court; that the society made a respectful submission that the law on the subject of the publication of obscene details should be enforced more stringently in cases in which this course appeared to the authorities to be useful; and that it considered that the existing law was sufficient for the purpose, but if deemed necessary, the method of putting it into operation could be taken into consideration.

The Chairman: What do you mean exactly by saying "tend to exclude"?—Our feeling generally is that your bill goes a great deal too far in the way of restriction. It allows what is no report at all.

In view of what happens on the Continent, the publication allowed is very wide. "Witness: I am aware of that, but do you think that is the standard of the Press in this country? Do you think you could go into any shop in London and find the sort of stuff you find on any kiosk on the Continent?"

The Chairman: I would be surprised if our Press came down to the level of what you see on the Continent, but do you think that any action in this country is necessary?—I think some action is necessary with regard to the publication of unsavoury details. The Newspaper Society think that the existing law would suffice if put into operation to prevent the publication of unsavoury details.

Do you think the law ought in any way to be strengthened?—We feel very strongly that the discussion of this matter in recent months is reacting on the Press, and very properly so. The whole development of the sex question in this country during the last twenty years has led to an amount of publication of particular cases never known before. But that is by no means general. It is the few who publish reports of these cases, and not the many. If you pass this bill you are punishing the many for the sins of the few.

Then either the Press would endeavour in the future not to publish reports which have been objected to, or, on the other hand, they might forget all about the present agitation, and begin to do so again. This Committee will be a warning, if nothing more.

The Chairman: But that is an ephemeral result.

Replying to further questions, Mr. Knapp said that the publication only of the names of the parties, and the result of the suit would not be effective. The least newspapers could have would be the publication of the judge's summing up.

The Chairman: In the circumstances of a case involving extremely disagreeable particulars which the judge had to mention in the summing up, would you agree to a special condition excluding their publication?—Certainly.

Mr. Cassels (Cons., Leyton, W.): In your experience of reports of local cases, do you think they have succeeded in publishing reports of such cases without offending public taste?—I feel sure of that.

It is possible, then, to produce a report of a divorce case which does not offend against decency?—Undoubtedly.

Do you think it would be wise to extend the provisions of a bill of this character to judicial proceedings of all sorts?—I think it would be most unwise in every respect. I think there is a well-understood feeling that reports appearing in the Press act as a deterrent. I would exclude all indecent matter from all reports, unless fairness to one party or the other in the case demanded publication.

The Committee adjourned.

## HONGKONG SHARE MARKET CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

August 27th, 1933.	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banks	\$ 1,095 b.
Union Insurance	\$ 270 b.
China Sugars	\$ 214 a.
Langkats (Combined)	\$ 20 1/2 b., 80 1/2 a.
Whampoa Docks	\$ 148 1/2 b.
Shanghai Docks	\$ 89 b., 90 sa.
Ewo Cotton Mills	\$ 12 1/2 b.
Cements	\$ 59 1/2 b.
Hongkong Ropes	\$ 41 sa.
China Providents	\$ 25 a.
Waterboats	\$ 17 1/2 sa.
Watsons	\$ 21 b.
China Lights	\$ 14 1/2 b.
Hongkong Trams	\$ 23.40 sa.
Peak Tramways	\$ 14 1/2 b.

## THE LAW OF GRAVITY. ASTOUNDING EFFECT OF NEW DISCOVERY.

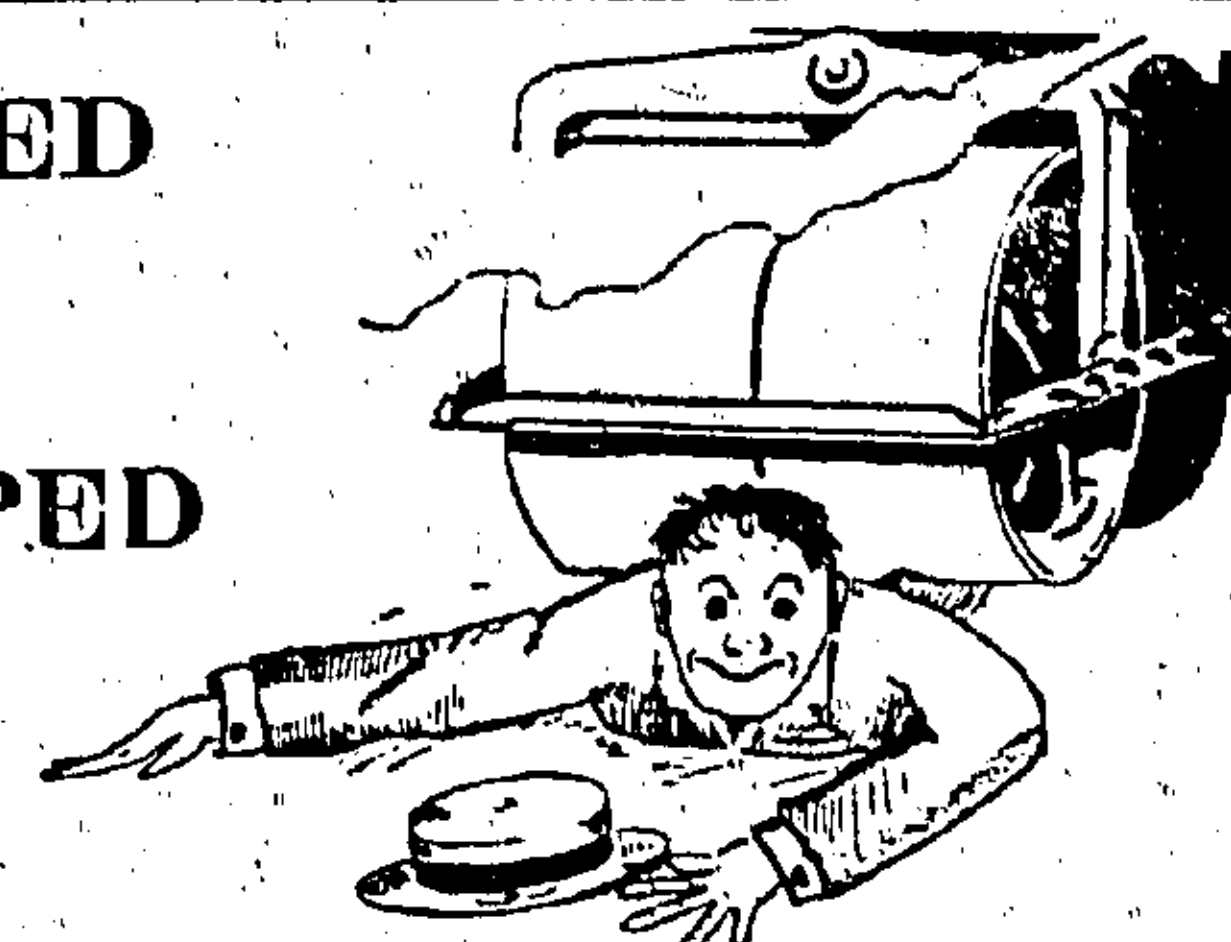
Scientists are discussing a discovery of an astounding character which has been made by German physicists at the secret laboratories which have been established in the heart of Russia.

A correspondent of the *Daily Chronicle* states that the effect of this discovery is practically to suspend, if not to annihilate, the law of gravity. The experiments centre round the action of a new ray, and are founded on the theory of accelerated motion. The action of a gyroscope furnishes an example of the power of accelerated motion to defy the law of gravity.

We are all acquainted with the apparently impossible balancing feats, which are accomplished by any swiftly spinning toy gyroscope. Science, in its search for a ray, is seeking power to generate some force which will increase the atomic speed in any structure upon which this new ray may be focussed. The roof theory is that when the speed of the whirling atoms constituting any article has been increased tremendously by being bathed in the new rays that article, whatever it may be, will have the extraordinary power, for the time being, of defying altogether the normal law of gravity.

It will, that is to say, so long as the mystery ray is focussed upon it, float in the air like a balloon, even if it is a heavy weight structure built of steel. What scientific imagination really has at the back of its mind now is this, it foresees secret researches paving the way for a new era in which vast generating stations will produce an aerial highway along which, defying the law of gravity, great structures of metal will float and sail, driven from point to point by powerful engines, and requiring no support other than that which they obtain automatically from the overlapping beams of the new ray.

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## THE EMPIRE EXHIBITION. LONDON PREPARES FOR NEXT YEAR'S VISITS.

Hotel and boarding-house accommodation for overseas and provincial visitors to London next year is already engaging the attention of the British Empire Exhibition authorities.

The Exhibition officials are in negotiation with the Incorporated Association of Hotels and Restaurants and the Residential Hotel-keepers and Caterers Association. With the help of these two bodies and others interested in providing temporary accommodation for the millions of visitors who will undoubtedly be arriving in London next summer, a committee is to be set up immediately.

One of the first duties of such a committee will be to compile an official list of hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses and private houses at which visitors may obtain good accommodation and service at a reasonable and approved scale of charges. Only such boarding-houses and hotels as are prepared to adhere to their usual scale of charges for the summer season will be included in this list.

It is proposed to collate and index a list of available accommodation for visitors within a ten miles radius of the west end, and in conjunction with the transport authorities to see that travel facilities are available until after midnight. All Middlesex and parts of Bucks, Herts and Surrey will be included, and as it has been suggested that many of the industrial towns in the North shall arrange to spend their "week" or holiday weeks in London, instead of at Blackpool or Douglas, it may be necessary to provide special holiday camps or hostels on the outskirts of London.

All these questions, however, will be fully considered and dealt with by the committee appointed for the purpose. Of course, it will be wise for visitors to make early arrangements.

London will be "full" all through the summer, no doubt fuller than it has ever been—but with the co-operation of organisations of such integrity as those already mentioned there need be no fear of inefficiency or unduly high tariffs.

## FIGHT ON EMPIRE PREFERENCE.

The political correspondent of the *Evening Standard* says that Imperial preference is the coming big issue in the domestic politics of the Empire. With defence problems it will be the chief question of the Imperial Economic Conference in London in October. The stern and unbending Free Traders—Conservative, Liberal, and Labour—are already beginning to organise themselves to watch the question, and are holding a meeting at the House. Lord Parmoor is one of the leaders of the Conservative Free Traders. The Lancashire Conservative M.P.s will also stoutly oppose anything in the nature of a general tariff, as their election addresses lead us to expect. But it is quite possible that many Conservatives while Free Traders in principle, will, on good reasons being shown that it is essential for the development of the Dominions and our own trade with them, be won over to an extension of the present preferences we give to the Dominions for certain things they send to us. Out-and-out believers in Imperial Preference say that it is a costly business to settle men and women in the Dominions—as much as £1,000 a head—and that the money cannot be secured for these settlements unless a market for the produce of the settlers can be secured in this country, and that such a market can only be secured by giving Dominion produce a substantial preference. Members in favour of Imperial Preference are likely to organise themselves for a counterblast to the Free Traders. This may be the leading issue in Parliament next year.

## THE COTTON STANDARD.

A meeting of representatives of the British and American Cotton Industry was held at Washington on July 17th in an effort to compose the final technical differences of a universal cotton standard. The chief question was one of the colour of certain grades. The British representatives advocating dead white grades with a view to eliminating all suggestion of colour, which the representatives of certain Southern States contend would invariably discriminate against their slightly shaded white cotton. The delegates from the Liverpool Cotton Association on July 19th won a concession when the International Cotton Consulate voted in favour of accepting slight changes in four grades of the United States official cotton standards in order to conform to the Liverpool proposals. The Liverpool proposals were not fully accepted, but the conference has agreed on partial acceptance. The changes will be promulgated immediately and will become effective on August 1st, 1924.

## THE VALUE OF GOOD SIGHT

cannot be over-estimated. Sight stands for everything that is valuable or enjoyable in life. You cannot tell if your eyes are right; you may see well yet have defective eyes. If you wish to have your eyes tested, the Refracting Room of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians—the most competent optical establishment in South China—is at your service. They have the equipment to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their specialty.—ADVT.

## DID PRIMITIVE MAN HAVE A TAIL?

[BY THE TAIL TAIL.]

According to an article under the heading "Changing Man" in the *Hongkong Daily Press* of 25th August, 1923, Sir Arthur Keith, the well-known Scientist and surgeon, and one of the foremost champions of the Germ Plasm theory of Human Evolution, attempts to convince us that all the different races of the World have sprung from a race of monkey-men (apes) with tails, and that all were evolved from the Germ Plasm (Life Germ).

Sir Arthur Keith says: "In man's structure is an heirloom dating from a pre-ape stage of Evolution."

"Every member of the great order of animals to which man belongs is clad in a hairy covering. We may safely presume that early man wore the ape's hairy."

"That a remote ancestor of a man was provided with a tail there can be no manner of doubt."

"The tail was lost long before man came on the scene. It disappeared when the anthropoid type of man's ancestry gained a place in the world."

"Indeed there have been men who, impressed by the manifestation of humanlike traits in developing apes have inferred that man has not sprung from ape, but ape from man. Our geological record is complete enough to leave us in no doubt as regards this matter; the apish type preceded the human form; the human type is the later product."

In my humble opinion there is nothing more impossible and absurd than the theory that our primitive ancestors were monkey-men (apes) with tails. If, Sir Arthur Keith's theory of "Evolution" is correct, then there ought to have existed at different periods of the World's history, different races of monkey-men with tails of varying lengths in various stages of Evolution; and the race preceding that of tailless men must have been a race of stump-tailed monkey-men!

Is it not strange that during the past 3,000 years of our history no signs or relics of such races of monkey-men have been found by explorers and archaeologists. If they had existed, how did they vanish so completely?

There is no positive proof that our primitive ancestors were monkey-men with tails, and that they had hairy ape-like bodies, but there is ample proof in the Prehistoric (Antediluvian) monuments and records which have been excavated in Crete, Egypt, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, China, America, and Polynesia, that they had no tails, and that no such animals as monkey-men ever existed. Sir Arthur must be cheating himself, and perhaps this is why Scientists are still vainly seeking for the "missing link."

Is it not a fact that man as depicted on the earliest Prehistoric stone records and monuments yet discovered, is a tailless smooth-skinned animal, similar in every respect to the naked man of to-day?

Indeed modern man is physically inferior to his prehistoric ancestors, and this is proof that the human race is degenerating.

Dr. Inge, that worthy Dean, has said: "He would be a bold man who should claim that we are intellectually equal to the Athenians or superior to the Romans." "There has been no physical progress in our species for many thousands of years. The ancient Greeks were handsomer and better formed than we were."

I am positively certain that Scientists will never succeed in finding the "missing link" and that the World will never witness the evolution of a new race of "Super-men." Some day a Scientist may come along with the theory that the tails of our ancestors suddenly dropped off like the tail of that peculiar new, which is found climbing about the walls of Hongkong houses, or he may advance the theory that we lost our tails through evolutionary changes in the human Embryo!

Regarding the absence of hair from our bodies, Sir Arthur Keith believes that it is due to "arrested growth, sometime before birth." Another of his queer and ingenious explanations is as follows:—"When a useless structure such as a hairy covering is to be got rid of nature does not pursue the extravagant method of allowing it to grow up and then sweeping it away, but nips it at once in the bud stage."

I am afraid such theories are not very illuminating or convincing. Of course, Scientists can imagine anything to support their erroneous theories.

Sir Arthur also believes that human beings of the future will be different from those now on earth.

At the recent lecture at Charing Cross Hospital Medical School, he said: "Man is now going through the greatest experiment in Evolution ever known. We live in houses, work in factories, wear clothes. These facts and the foods we eat and drink, some of which contain alkaloidal substances foreign to the body, will have their influence on the germ plasm which determines what characters of body we shall possess." Sir Arthur has staked his reputation on what he believes and teaches. He must either sink or swim, and, consequently, he is forced to push his theories to fantastic extremes!

Sir Arthur seems to forget that at least two-thirds of the human race subsist on cereals, tubers, vegetables and fish, and partake sparingly of alkaloidal substances. Therefore Sir Arthur's fears that future generations of the human race are groundless and imaginary. He also forgets that Prehistoric man "lived in houses, worked in factories, and wore clothes."

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

## THE BOXER INDEMNITY AND EDUCATION.

THE "CONSCIENCE CLAUSE."

The *Spectator* in an article on the proposal to devote the Boxer Indemnity to Educational purposes refers at considerable length to the interest shown in the subject of education by the British Chamber of Commerce and after giving a resume of what was done in the matter last year at the annual conference of these Chambers says:—

The Conference concluded its task with the enunciation of a principle upon which the ultimate success or failure of the proposals undoubtedly depends. Welcoming the fact that to carry the scheme into effect certain machinery must be set up, as, for instance, a central Commission at Peking, local Education Committees, bodies of management for institutions, the Conference declared that the inclusion of Chinese members throughout this machinery was indispensable for its successful working.

These resolutions cover the ground and deal with the facts; they also reflect credit on the liberal spirit which animates our countrymen. On both counts the proposals deserve favourable consideration at the hands of any advisory body that the Government may set up to investigate the matter.

It is permissible to point out, however, that before the ship can reach safe anchorage the old dangers of Sylla and Charibdis have to be overcome. The vessel has to avoid the rock of Chinese conservatism and to escape the whirlpool of religious sentiment. On the one hand, the Chinese are induced effectively to co-operate; to take their full share in the management; to pull their weight in the boat. Young China has to be reckoned with, and a widespread misinterpretation of national sovereignty. Again, can the missionary bodies which have founded and now run the secondary schools and colleges be induced to take grants impressed, as these must be, with a conscience clause requirement? In England this requirement presents no difficulty. The religious bodies, Protestant and Catholic alike, accept grants from the Board of Education, all of which bear this condition. The religious aim of a school is in no wise interfered with by such a proviso: founded for inculcating the principles of one faith and staffed accordingly, the school agrees to admit scholars professing another faith or none at all, allowing them on request to stay away from religious observances and religious teaching. It is probable that in China, as in England, little call on such freedom would be made; but no sympathetic observer can doubt that the withdrawal of the shadow or the reality of religious compulsion would in the long run strengthen the cause of Christianity in China. The Missionary bodies concerned are thus faced with a clear issue. Shall the freedom that is in matters of education all religious parties in turn have claimed and won in England be withheld from their scholars in China? If so, what interpretation will these scholars place on the inspired words which declare that, where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty? In fine, if the pupil is to be taught, as another Apostle enjoins, to look into the perfect law of liberty and to continue therein, it is example, not precept, that will drive the lesson home.

## EMPIRE COTTON.

£5,000 DONATION FOR RESEARCH.

The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has recently been considering the necessity for organised research on the universities and colleges of Great Britain, and has decided to offer retaining grants to certain universities where highly specialised research is already going on. The Cotton Corporation has offered to the Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, the sum of £1,000 a year for a period of five years, from October 1st, the money to be devoted to plant physiology and plant pathology in the Department of Botany. This generous offer has, we understand, been accepted by the governing body, and the research work will be undertaken in the new banyan building which was recently opened by the Duke of Devonshire, and to which the Rubber Growers' Association, of the City of London, subscribed approximately £20,000 about two years ago. This donation is tangible evidence of the value which tropical agriculturists attach to the important research work which is being undertaken at the Imperial College, especially in connection with plant physiology and pathology under the direction of Professor J. B. Farmer, F.R.S., and Professor V. H. Blackman, F.R.S.

It is such men as Sir Arthur Keith, H. G. Wells, and other Scientists and writers who think with them, who are endangering the foundations of Western Civilization.

Their teachings are causing men and women to ignore the existence of God, and, consequently, the Christian morality of Europe is being dangerously undermined. Dancing in all its demoralizing forms in now the rage, and even leading Society women think it correct and fashionable to appear in the ball-room and on the stage in a semi-nude state. All the illustrated weeklies are crammed full of lascivious pictures and photographs; and vice and crime are also on the increase.

Our ancestors have not been descended from monkey-men, but it looks as if we are fast becoming monkey-men!

I am firmly convinced that there is more truth in the Bible record of the Creation of Man by God than the impossible and dangerous theory of "Evolution" as expounded and fostered by Sir Arthur Keith and other exponents of his school of thought.

## INTIMATIONS

WANTED.

THERE are Vacancies in the HONGKONG PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY'S Orchestra for PLAYERS of String and Wind Instruments. Applications stating Name of Instrument, should be sent to T. P. M. BEVAN, c/o ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO. (S. S.) LTD. [1923]

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[1923]

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Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st August, will be subject to sale.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 15th Sept., or they will not be recognised.

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## OUR LATEST TYPHOON.

People crossing by ferry yesterday morning were surprised to find that there was a typhoon in close proximity of Hongkong. The red cone was at the mast heads and according to the notice issued by the Royal Observatory the position was shown as being uncomfortably close to the Colony. At 7.30 a.m. it was stated to be somewhere within the vicinity of Lat. 20 N. and Long. 116 E., though at that time its exact position was uncertain. During the morning the No. 5 signal was run up (gale expected from the N.W. to S.W.) and sampans and junks hurried to the shelters at Causeway Bay and Yauwatt.

The ferry services were reduced to a half-hour service after 9 p.m.

The report issued by the Royal Observatory, yesterday, at 12.25 p.m., states:— "The depression in the China Sea has developed into a typhoon apparently. At present it appears to be less than 100 miles off Wuglan, moving North of N.W."

According to the notice issued at the Star Ferry Wharves at 2.45 p.m. the typhoon is within a radius of 60 miles of Lat. 22 (N.) and Long. 116 (E.) and its direction is shown as N.N.W. If it continues on this course it will probably strike the coast in the vicinity of Honghai Bay, about 100 miles to the North of Hongkong.

Last evening the typhoon was reported 50 miles from Hongkong moving N.N.W. The weather forecast for the next 24 hours is "Cyclonic gales, overcast, rain."

## TYPHOONS IN THE NORTH.

The losses of the Peking-Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow, Peking-Mukden and Lung-Hai Railways, as a result of the recent typhoon and floods, are estimated at more than \$2 million.

Extensive damage seems to have been done in the vicinity of Kuling by a recent typhoon. On the plain the motor-road has been washed out at the Three Eye Bridge half-way across with the result that a system of running cars from each end to meet in the middle has had to be adopted. It is interesting to know that the debris left by the water, marking the height of rise of the streams is about five feet over the normal. Several native houses are said to have collapsed during the storm. Bad damage is also reported to have been done to the Russian Pool which will prevent it from being further used this season.

A typhoon that recently swept the Shanghai district eventually arrived in Northern Korea, where according to the *Yokohama Specie* it did great damage. A valuable salt-bed was flooded by sea-water and destroyed with fifty million *kin* of salt, the financial loss being estimated at four million *yen*. Some loss of life is feared. An extensive tract of farmland and hundreds of houses were flooded in the same district. The River Yalu overflowed its banks and many houses were inundated. It is feared that 300 Chinese were drowned or injured. Traffic on the South Manchurian Railway was interrupted by flood.

## THE HONGKONG TYPHOON.

## A SHANGHAI COMMENT.

In the course of a leading article on the typhoon which did so much damage in Hongkong on August 15th the *N.Y.C. Daily News* says:—

It is a commonplace that when Nature plays, she is more ruthlessly destructive than are the most evil inventions of man. A freshet on the Han river wipes out ten thousand lives in a few seconds; in the deadliest hours of the Great War the daily victims of shot and shell were at one time inferior in number to those of the so-called Spanish influenza; and whenever a volcanic eruption occurs, the rest of the world exclaims in amazement that people can be so foolhardy as to live in such a neighbourhood. From which it might deduce an explanation of why Hongkong remained a barren, fever-stricken rock till ceded to Great Britain in 1841. The Chinese officials of previous ages not desiring to encourage people to go to an island so exposed to typhoons. Unfortunately the equal failure of China's officials to develop other places not liable to Nature's furies and since "grown out of knowledge" under foreign hands, forbids any such theory. For all its typhoons and native unhealthiness Hongkong is one of the most beautiful spots in the British Empire, as it is certainly one of the most striking examples of the British knack of colonizing. It has weathered worse typhoons than that of the day before yesterday, yet its development has gone forward almost unchecked, the ravages of the tempest quickly made good and charity lavishly outpoured to succour the families of those whom wind or wave destroyed. It is an object lesson both in energy and the sense of communal responsibility on which one cannot but dwell, in contrast with the lack of these qualities on the mainland. To each his taste, and doubtless much of the polished efficiency of Hongkong is the outcome of desires which oriental nature does not feel. But new longings and disaffections unknown to its fathers are becoming visible in the younger generation of China, and one would hope that the time is not far off when she too will battle with the political storms that rend her and will arise renewed with fresh life from all their wreckage, as Hongkong arises from the shock of every typhoon, unconquered and undimmed.

## TYPHOON GALLANTRY.

## BRAVE MEN THANKED BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR.

## CEREMONY AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

An interesting ceremony took place at Government House yesterday noon, when H.E. the Governor expressed the thanks of the Government and of the Colony to the master and officers of the s.s. *Bouca Castle*, and to Able Seaman Treagus, R.M.S. *Talmer*, for the heroic rescue work they performed during the typhoon.

The ceremony took place in the ball-room, and there were also present, as well as His Excellency and the individuals concerned in the rescue: Commander H. E. Grace, attended by his Secretary Pay-Master Lieut.-Commander R. E. Worthington, D.S.C.; the Hon. Mr. A. G. M. Fletcher, C.M.G., C.B.E., Colonial Secretary; Commander Beckwith, R.N., Harbour Master; and Captain R. A. N. Neville, R.M.L.L. A.D.C.

His Excellency shook hands with all of the recipients—Able Seaman Treagus, Lieutenant-Commander W. S. Donohue, R.N.R. (master of the *Bouca Castle*), Mr. J. Cropper (Chief Officer), Mr. G. R. Jenkins (Third Officer), Mr. G. T. B. Huggins (Cadet), and Mr. G. Pearson (Wireless Officer).

Speaking to the gathering generally, His Excellency said: Gentlemen, I have invited you here this morning so that I may, on behalf of the community of Hongkong and on behalf of His Majesty's Government, thank you for your heroic deeds during the typhoon on August 15th. To Captain Donohue and his officers, His Excellency said: On behalf of the community and on behalf of His Majesty's Government I wish to express my heartfelt thanks for the gallant work you did under exceptionally dangerous circumstances in organizing a Rocket Brigade and lowering a boat during the height of the storm, whereby you were enabled to save three valuable lives. You, one and all, and the four Chinese members of the crew, most nobly upheld the best traditions of the British Mercantile Marine in putting out in a boat under such hazardous circumstances.

Turning to Able Seaman Treagus, His Excellency said: Mr. Treagus,—By your gallant action on August 15th you were instrumental in saving the life of an officer under most hazardous circumstances. By your gallant action, in risking your life to save another, you have most nobly upheld the best traditions of that very fine branch of His Majesty's Navy, the submarine flotilla. On behalf of the community and His Majesty's Government I thank you.

The Harbour Master (Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N.) had called the attention of His Excellency to the conduct of these officers and men, and this little ceremony was the result. The names of the officers, combined with an account of their deeds has been forwarded to the Board of Trade, together with a recommendation that they be suitably recognised. Four Chinese sailors who were also concerned with the rescue work have been recommended for the Belilus Medal and a gratuity. Other officers and men concerned in rescue work, and who are now out of the port, will be similarly recognised on their return.

After the ceremony refreshments were served, including champagne, and His Excellency the Governor proposed the toast of the Royal Navy and the British Mercantile Marine.

It will be remembered that Able Seaman Treagus was responsible for saving Lieutenant Dickson, R.N., from drowning. The officer was washed from the deck of the ill-fated submarine *Lo*, and clung to a buoy. In the height of the typhoon the sailor swam out to him, a distance of some fifty yards with a line, and both got safely ashore.

The action in which the officers of the *Bouca Castle* figured so conspicuously consisted of lowering a boat in heavy seas and rescuing three men. Volunteers for the boat were Mr. Cropper, Mr. Jenkins, and Cadet Huggins, and the four Chinese sailors already mentioned.

The *Bouca Castle* was anchored south of Cheung Hui, and seeing a quantity of wreckage floating Eastward of him Captain Donohue organized a rocket crew, and endeavoured to throw lines over the derelicts by means of rockets.

The *Egmont Castle*, not now in port, assisted in this rescue work, and an interview with Captain Cann on the subject was published among the typhoon news given in the *Daily Press* last week.

## CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (SIR WILLIAM REES-JONES).]

## CHINESE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

A Chinese rattan dealer, named Mok Tak, was indicted for the murder of a neighbouring rattan dealer, Lai Fung, alias Lai Fung Sang.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.) prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Campbell Prosser was counsel for the defence.

The Attorney-General stated that the two men were both rattan dealers, and their shops were a few doors away from each other in McGregor Street, Wanchai. At about eight o'clock in the evening of the 15th June deceased was walking along the street towards his shop. As he reached the accused's premises, five or six men jumped out on him and attacked him with daggers. He fell to the ground with wounds in the chest, abdomen, and legs. The police were informed, and defendant's shop entered, but he had disappeared. The following day, for some reason not known, he returned to the shop, and was then arrested. The murder had been witnessed by the deceased's wife, and two brothers, and they would swear to seeing the accused among the assailants. The deceased lived some little time after the attack, and made a dying deposition in hospital. He then stated that the accused was one of the men who attacked him, and that he wounded him in the leg with the knife. It was the abdominal wounds which had proved fatal, but he reminded the Jury that in a case where a number of men gathered together and plotted to kill another man, then all the assailants, irrespective of who delivered the fatal blow, were equally guilty of murder. The accused had alleged at the Magistrate's that he had nothing to do with the murder, and that deceased had accused him because of a grudge he alleged the dead man bore him over a quarrel. The Attorney-General suggested to the Jury that a man on his deathbed would hardly accuse another man of murder in revenge for some trivial quarrel which occurred months before. The trouble mentioned had to do with certain lads connected with the accused playing football in the street and kicking their ball into the deceased's shop. Out of this a fight arose between the accused and the deceased man's foki.

Witnesses were then called.

The case for the prosecution was continued in the afternoon, and the case adjourned till to-day.

[BEFORE THE PRISON JUDGE (HIS HONOUR MR. H. R. J. GOMPERTZ).]

## EUROPEAN LADY'S JEWELLERY STOLEN.

Leung Chun was indicted for the theft of a quantity of jewellery, the property of Mrs. Winifred M. Parsons, of No. 2, Broadwood Terrace. The goods, stolen were valued at \$550.

Mr. Dyer Ball, prosecuting on behalf of the Crown, told the Jury that the theft occurred from Mrs. Parsons' dressing room on the night of June 5th. She left a quantity of jewellery on the dressing table, and the next morning it had disappeared. At about 10 a.m. on the following day the accused was discovered by a Chinese Police Sergeant attempting to pawn a gold bangle, one of the pieces of jewellery missing. He was searched and other pieces of the missing jewellery were found on his person. He had alleged that he had been employed by a man as a coolie, and was given the jewellery to pawn. At the Magistrate's, however, his story was that he had stolen some of the jewellery, but not all.

Accused repeated his story that another man had engaged him as a coolie, and asked him to pawn the jewellery.

Sentence of five years' hard labour was passed.

## UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF ARMS.

A Chinese, found guilty of being in illegal possession of two revolvers, an ammunition belt, and a quantity of ammunition, was sentenced to four years' hard labour.

Mr. Dyer Ball, prosecuting, stated that the defendant was arrested near Tai O village on the night of July 6th. He was carrying a bag and the arms and the belt were found in it. The revolvers were loaded, though one was found to be unserviceable.

Sentence of three years' hard labour was passed on another man found to be in unlawful possession of a dagger in the Shaukiwan Road on July 21st.

## NEW LOCAL COMPANY.

## THE HONGKONG TUG AND LIGHTER CO., LTD.

A prospectus is published to-day in our advertising columns of a new company which has been formed in Hongkong to acquire and operate a fleet of tugs and lighters with a view to handling cargo in and around Hongkong and River ports. It will be known as the Hongkong Tug and Lighter Co., Ltd. The capital is fixed at \$2,000,000 divided into 200,000 shares of \$10 each, but it is intended to issue now only 100,000 shares. Of these 50,000 have been already subscribed for by the General Managers (Messrs. Shewan, Tomes & Co.) and the members of the Consulting Committee and the remaining 50,000 shares are offered for public subscription payable as to \$1.25 per share on application and the balance will be called up on subsequent demand as and when further capital is required.

The members of the Consulting Committee are Mr. W. Adamson, Mr. M. Nemaze, Mr. Li Tse Fong, Mr. W. J. Carroll, and Mr. C. B. Brooke.

The subscription list opens to-morrow and closes on Saturday, September 1st. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation are the Company's Bankers.

## STREET ACCIDENTS.

## BABY IN A "PRAM" KILLED.

A Chinese girl, aged three years, of Bullock Lane, was killed on Saturday afternoon by a motor-lorry, belonging to the Public Works Department, colliding with the Chinese perambulator in which the child was lying. The perambulator had been left at the side of the road, and the lorry in passing grazed and overturned it; the child being thrown heavily to the ground on its head. Death was instantaneous.

A coolie, aged 55 years, was knocked down by another motor-lorry, No. 638, owned by the King Yik, poultry shop, on Sunday afternoon in Queen's Road Central. He was slightly injured and sent to the Government Civil Hospital for attention.

## A NEW CABLE SHIP.

The great cable concerns, in spite of the development of wireless, have not lost faith in the future of their enterprise, says a service paper. No fewer than ten cable-laying and repairing vessels have been put into commission since the end of the war. New ones, the clearest in the cable steamship *Mirror*, built by Messrs. John Brown and Co., Limited, for the Eastern Telegraph Company, while in addition two more cable ships are to join the fleet of the Eastern Associated Companies within the next few months. The *Mirror* is about to leave Plymouth, and will take up her station in the Red Sea. Looking more like a private yacht than a commercial vessel, she is constructed to serve in tropical climates. There is accommodation for a total complement of 69; with hospital, surgery, cable-laying room, refrigerating chamber, chart-room, and the usual workshops and store-rooms. The *Mirror* possesses three tanks, two of which contain portable inter tanks, and her maximum capacity for carrying cable is over 500 miles. Cable in these tanks can be uncoiled and laid in deep sea at the rate of eight miles per hour.

## A FAMILY DISPUTE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

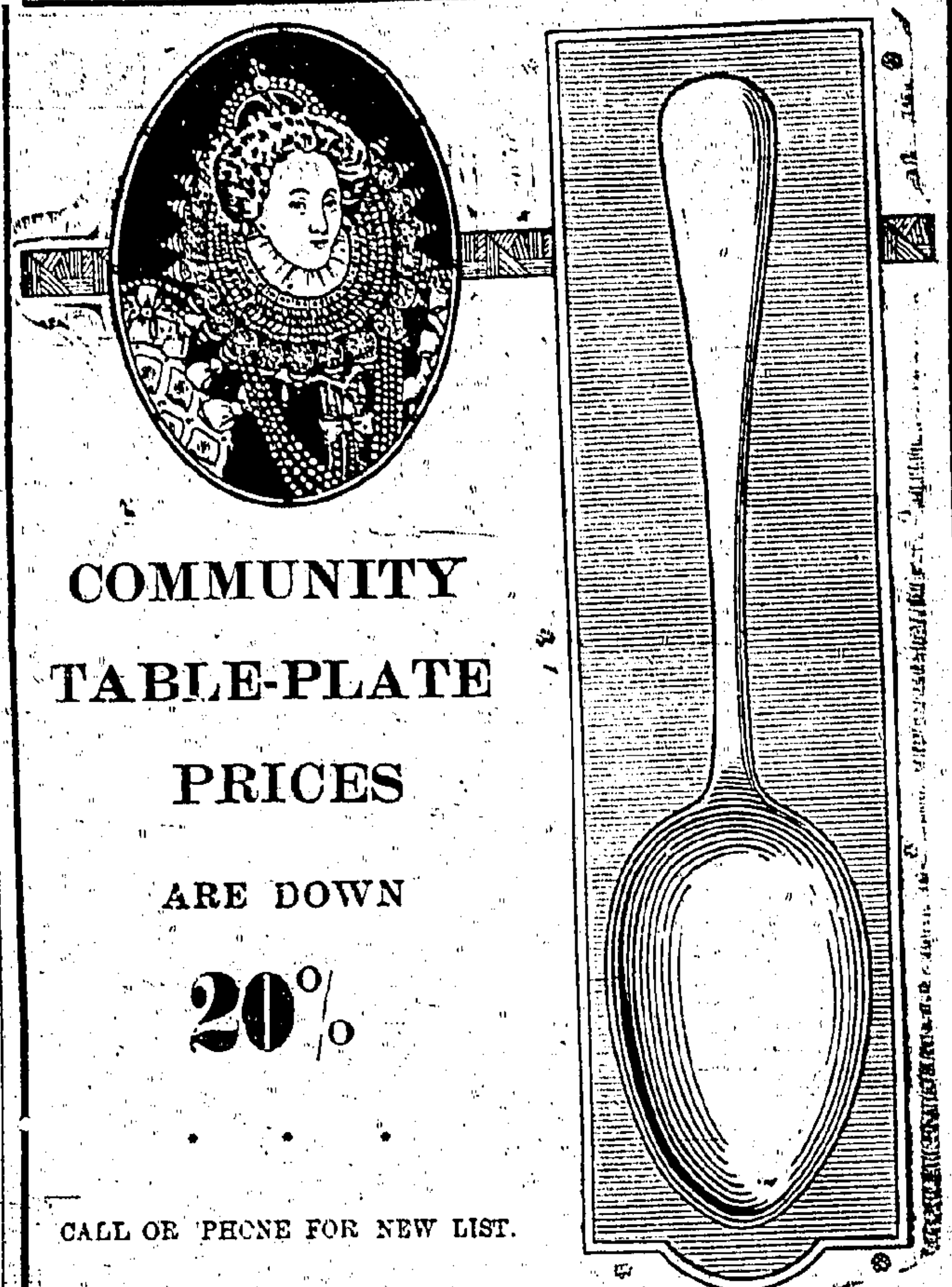
## A CIVIL ACTION INVOLVING ELEVEN MILLION PESOS.

A civil suit which has been filed in the Manila Courts involves property valued at eleven million pesos. It is a family dispute in which one branch of the Tusson family is suing another.

The suit involves a certain property left by the head of the Tusson family, Antonio Tusson. It is claimed that Antonio Tusson, having established his right of prepotence which was then allowed by law as regarded inheritance, established such right with permission of the King of Spain on February 25th, 1794, and among the provisions of the statement made by him regarding his property appeared one which provided that one-fifth of his property would go to the poor members of his family. After his death the defendants in the present suit appear to have taken possession of the property left, which included the Santa Mesa estate, the Mayalo estate in Calapan, the Nangka estate, the Mariguina estate and building and land situated on Calle Rosario and Calle Nueva.

It appears also that the plaintiffs in the suit had been receiving from the defendants their share from the estate up to 1921 when the allowance given them was stopped. The plaintiffs claim that the defendants have not given them what they were entitled to from the property, inasmuch as the property had gone up in value, the defendants being charged with concealing the real value of the property.

The plaintiffs ask that the defendants be ordered to render an accounting of the receipts and expenditures in connection with the property in question since February 4th, 1914, up to the present time; they the defendants be ordered to pay them what they have coming to them from the property with the interest and that the defendants be ordered to recognize the rights of the plaintiffs to the income from the property.



**COMMUNITY TABLE-PLATE PRICES ARE DOWN 20%**

CALL OR PHONE FOR NEW LIST.

PHONE 1741.

**LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.**

**COTYS**

Parisian Perfume Essences.

**Emeraude, Origan, Ambre-Antique, Jasmin & Lilas, etc.**

**LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.**

**ENGLISH COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS**

3283 ROSE OF RIO GRANDE-Fox-Trot	3286 WHEN WILL I KNOW-Fox-Trot
DUMBELL	DEAREST
3284 BY THE SHALIMAR ...	PALE VENETIAN MOON
WITHOUT YOU ...	HAVE YOU FORGOT
3285 CHINA BOY ...	TEN ME?
MYBUDDY	SHEBA
	BUILD A STAIRWAY
	TO PARADISE

**ANDERSON'S**

TEL. C. 1322.

**Wm. Powell Ltd.**

TELEPHONE C. 346.

**FRENCH SILK FOULARDS**

NAVY AND WHITE  
BLACK AND WHITE

**BROCADED CREPE-DE-CHENE**

IN A FRETTY RANGE OF COLOURS

**SATIN CHARMANTE**

IN THE LATEST COLOURINGS.



## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

MEMBERS are reminded that the ANNUAL MEETING of the LEAGUE will take place at the PAVILION of the HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB (by kind permission) on FRIDAY, 31st INST. at 3.15 P.M.

H. OWEN HUGHES,  
Acting Honorary Secretary.

[1213]

## THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Interim Dividend of \$4.00 per share will be paid on the 31st OCTOBER NEXT, to all Shareholders on the Register of Shareholders at 30th September, 1923.

By Order of the Board,  
E. COCK,  
Acting Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 27th August, 1923. [1212]

## FOR SALE.

ONE C. O. 2 Direct-Expansion Refrigerating PLANT manufactured by the AMERICAN CARBONIC MACHINERY CO., Wisconsin. Refrigerating capacity 7 tons per 24 hours.  
For Specification and Order for Inspection, Apply to:  
HOLYOAK, MANSEY & CO., LTD.,  
Engineers Dept.,  
Queen's Building, Hongkong. [1209]

## RICKMERS LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BREMEN, HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.

## THE Steamship

"SOPHIE RICKMERS" notified having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, to-day.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 1st proximo, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within fifteen days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 3rd proximo, will be subject to sale.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by NAAMLOOZE VERVOOTSCHAP,  
CARL BODIKER & CO'S  
HANDELSMAATSCHAP (LTD.),  
Agents, Rickmers Line,  
Hongkong, 27th August, 1923. [1211]

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Offices of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" have been removed to 1A, CHATER ROAD (2nd floor), to which Address all Correspondence should be directed.  
Hongkong, 16th July, 1923.

## G. R. R.

## NOTICE.

OWNERS and DRIVERS of MOTOR VEHICLES are hereby notified that the Coastal Road to CASTLE PEAK will be OPENED on SUNDAY, the 26th INST. Care must be taken on the Section between TIN KAU and TSING LUNG TAU where the wash out occurred, as Only One Car at a Time can pass over this Section.

F. D. C. WOLFE,  
Captain Superintendent of Police.  
Hongkong, 25th August, 1923. [1206]

## HUMPHREYS ESTATE &amp; FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 2814 for 30 Shares numbered 53303 to 53332; Certificate No. 4817 for 25 Shares numbered 99851 to 99875; and Certificate No. 4820 for 8 Shares numbered 2493 to 2500 all registered in the Name of GEORGE HOYES have been LOST or DESTROYED, and should these Certificates not be produced to the Company before the 31st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1923, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as Null and Void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 15th August, 1923. [1176]

## THE KOWLOON HOTEL, HANGOW ROAD.

## OPENING 1st SEPTEMBER.

FIRST Class and Most Up-to-date Residential and Tourist Hotel. Six Stories of Commodious Large and Airy Rooms with every Modern Appliance. Elevator to Every Floor and to Roof Garden. Hot and Cold Water, Electric Lights, Fans and Bells throughout. Exceptionally Well Ventilated Bar and Billiard Rooms. Moderate tariff and most Excellent Cuisine supervised by Experienced Chef. Monthly and Family Rates can be arranged at Most Reasonable Terms.

For Terms, apply to  
Mrs. J. J. BLAKE,  
Managers.

[1115]

## HONGKONG SMALL INVESTORS' SHARE AND REAL ESTATE CO.,

SHARE AND LAND BROKERS.

No. 8, Des Vaux Road,  
2nd Floor.

Telephone No. C. 4308.

[107]

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## NOTICE

This Prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies.

The Subscription List will Open on WEDNESDAY, the 29th DAY OF AUGUST, 1923, and Close on or before SATURDAY, the 1st OF SEPTEMBER, 1923.

## THE HONGKONG TUG &amp; LIGHTER COMPANY, LTD.

Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances 1911-1921.

CAPITAL \$2,000,000  
DIVIDED INTO 200,000 SHARES OF \$10 EACH.

Of the above Shares it is only intended to issue at the present time 100,000 shares, and of these 20,000 have already been subscribed for cash by the General Managers, Members of the Consulting Committee and their friends. On these \$1.25 per share will be paid on application and the balance when called up, on the same basis as the remaining capital.

The remaining 20,000 shares (being the balance of the said 100,000 shares intended to be issued at the present time), ranking equally with those already subscribed, are now offered for Public Subscription payable as to \$1.25 per share on application. The balance due on each share, namely, \$8.75 will be called up on subsequent demand as and when further capital is required.

The whole of the above issue of 100,000 shares (including the 20,000 shares now offered for Public Subscription as above), has been underwritten by the General Managers, the Members of the Consulting Committee and their friends for a commission at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the nominal value of the shares so underwritten upon the terms of an Underwriting Letter bearing date the 24th day of August, 1923, addressed to the Company and Messrs. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., its General Managers (by the Underwriters above mentioned, a copy of which can be inspected at the offices of the Solicitors to the Company, Messrs. DEACON, HARSTON & SHENTON, No. 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, at any time during business hours.

The Unissued Capital of the Company consisting of 100,000 shares of the nominal value of \$10 each will be issued at such time or times and upon such terms and conditions as the General Managers shall determine.

## MEMBERS OF THE CONSULTING COMMITTEE:

WM. ADAMSON, Esq., St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hongkong, a member of the firm of SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Merchants.

M. NEMAZEE, Esq., Prince's Building, 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, Merchant.

LI TSE FONG, Esq., BANK OF EAST ASIA, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, Banker.

W. J. CARROLL, Esq., 11, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, Broker.

C. B. BROOKE, Esq., Alexandra Building, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, Produce Broker and Commission Agent.

## GENERAL MANAGERS.

MESSRS. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., St. George's Building, Chater Road, Hongkong.

## BANKERS.

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## AUDITORS.

MESSRS. PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING,  
No. 5, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

## SOLICITORS.

MESSRS. DEACON, HARSTON & SHENTON,  
No. 1, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong.

## REGISTERED OFFICE OF THE COMPANY:

ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD, HONGKONG.

## SECRETARY OF THE COMPANY (Pro. Tem.)

ANDREW LUSK SHIELDS.

## PROSPECTUS.

(a) This Company has been formed to acquire and operate a Fleet of Tugs and Lighters with a view to handling cargo in and around Hongkong and River Ports. Substantial Shipping Agents, Shippers and Dealers in Commodities such as Flour, Sugar, Rice, etc., consider that such a Company, properly organised and managed, will be of great benefit to them and to the general trade of the Colony, and have expressed their willingness to support this Company, and part of the present issue of shares has been taken up by persons who it is anticipated will be able to give the Company substantial support. Similar Companies in other Far Eastern Ports have been very successful.

(b) The Minimum Subscription on which the General Managers may proceed to allotment is Seven Shares subscribed for on a cash footing and on which \$1.25 per share has been paid up on application.

(c) The shares now offered for Subscription have as above indicated been underwritten by the Directors and their friends for a commission at the rate of 2½ per cent. on the nominal value of such shares upon the terms of the Underwriting Letter above mentioned, which can be inspected at the place and time above mentioned.

(d) No other commission or promotion money will be paid by the Company.

(e) The Company is to pay all preliminary expenses of and incident to the formation and floating of the Company (including the aforesaid Underwriting Commission) down to the time when the Company becomes entitled to commence business and the estimated amount thereof is \$30,000.

(f) The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Member of the Consulting Committee is to be the holding of at least 500 shares in the Company, and that remuneration of the Members of the Consulting Committee shall be the sum of \$5,000 per annum to be divided among them according to the number of attendances by them at the Meetings of such Committee.

(g) The General Managers and the Members of the Consulting Committee are interested in the promotion of the Company to the extent only that they or some of them are Directors of other Companies with whom the Company may do business.

(h) Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company can be inspected at the aforementioned offices of the Solicitors to the Company at any time during business hours.

(i) A copy of the Company's Memorandum of Association is annexed to this Prospectus and forms part of it.

(j) Application for shares should be made upon the form attached to this Prospectus which should be detached therefrom and sent to the Company's Bankers (The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) together with a remittance of \$1.25 per share the amount of the deposit.

Where no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, a proportionate amount of the deposit will be returned.

(k) Prospectuses can be inspected at and Forms of Application obtained from the Company's Bankers (The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation) and at and from the offices of the Company in St. George's Building (First Floor), Chater Road, Hongkong.

Dated, the 24th August, 1923.

[1214]

## INTIMATION

## JOHN DEWAR &amp; SONS, LTD.

PERTH, SCOTLAND.

By Royal Appointment  
to His Majesty  
The King.

## "WHITE LABEL"

FINEST  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
OF GREAT AGE.

AWARDED 50 GOLD AND  
PRIZE MEDALS.

## THE VICTORIA VAT

The very finest old  
SCOTCH WHISKY.

As supplied to the Houses of  
Lords and Commons.

## SOLE AGENTS—

A. S. WATSON &  
CO., LTD.,

Wine & Spirit Merchants.  
PHONE 616.

## BIRTH.

IRESON.—At the Peak Hospital, Hongkong, on August 25th, to Mr. and Mrs. IRESON, of Green Island, Macao, a daughter. [1210]

Hongkong Office: 1A, Chater Road.  
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, August 28th, 1923

## HONGKONG AS BRITAIN'S SENTINEL.

It naturally interests all of us in Hongkong to read what the experts have to say about Hongkong as a naval base when they are supporting the Government's decision to create a base at Singapore. There is, it must be admitted, something to be said for the view expressed in the article we reproduced from a London paper yesterday which declared that "although Hongkong has in no respect whatever abandoned her position as one of the greatest ports of the Empire, her strategic value has, for some considerable time, been on the wane. The inventions of modern war by land, by sea, and by air have ceased to give her the commanding position which she once held both as sentinel to the immediate coast of China and as warden of the northern entrance of the China Sea." But should it not be said that Hongkong's strategic value has suffered in that respect not by reason of increased military or naval efficiency on the part of China—which is a negligible increase—but simply because of the development of Japan as a first-class military and naval power. If it be admitted that Hongkong by the inventions of modern war has lost the commanding position she once held both as sentinel to the immediate coast of China and as warden of the northern entrance to the China Sea, can it be seriously argued that "the who holds Singapore, holds a protecting sword over Hongkong and the China coast"? We should think the naval experts would differ as much

over this contention as they do over the value of the big ship in future naval warfare. However, we have the consolation that under the Status Quo Agreement, Hongkong, if it may not be further developed as a naval base, is not necessarily to cease to be one, notwithstanding that some members of the House of Commons have suggested, from motives of economy, that the naval establishments here should be transferred, bag and baggage, to Singapore. In all probability Hongkong as a naval depot will continue to remain pretty much as it is, certainly for the next ten years. By that time the League of Nations may have inaugurated the millennium, rendering all naval bases and military fortresses mere relics of barbaric times. At all events, we are constantly given the assurance that they are now only to be viewed as a "means of defence." "If we had had any idea of an aggressive domination in the East," said the First Lord of the Admiralty in the recent debate in the House of Commons, "we would never have agreed to a scheme which deprived us of the effective use of Hongkong. We voluntarily and freely deprived ourselves of that splendid base, and retired 1,500 miles further because we wanted to make it perfectly clear that nothing was further from our thoughts than aggression." It cannot be said of this remark that the Admiralty have a poor opinion of the strategical value of Hongkong as a naval base.

## THE KENYA SETTLEMENT AND ITS IMPLICATIONS.

The decision of the Government in the Kenya controversy gives encouragement to advocates of Constitutional reform in the older Crown Colonies, and notably in Hongkong at the present time when there is a petition before the Home Government which asks, among other things, that all the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council of British race shall be elected by the British community instead of some being nominated by the Governor. A feature of the Kenya Settlement is that in deciding on the representation of the Indian community on the Council, the nominative system, which had been previously contemplated, has been discarded. The Indians are to have no fewer than five members elected on a wide franchise under the communal system. There is another feature of the Settlement which has an interest for Hongkong: that is the approval of the principle of European residential reservations, and in this connection we may draw attention to the following comment in *The Times*: "So far as the reservation of the highlands is concerned the Government is to be congratulated on honouring the pledge made to the white settlers by Lord ELGIN so far back as 1906 and reaffirmed by Lord MILNER fourteen years later. If British settlers have the courage and the enterprise to follow the trail of the pioneer into the far corners of the earth, it is only just and desirable that they should be helped and encouraged to make their homes in the healthiest and most congenial surroundings that are available for settlement." It is to the everlasting credit of the late Sir HENRY MAY that the Peak was reserved as a residential area for Europeans, and every year that passes increases the lament of the European population that the principle of European residential reservations was not extended both on the island and on the peninsula to the areas which were generally spoken of as "European reservations" before the Chinese began to crowd in upon them.

The road round the island has been reopened to traffic.

The Linchong outrage is described by General Wu Peifu in a communication to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as "an act of God" and he says the losses and damage suffered by the foreign captives cannot be attributed to the negligence of the authorities.

Madame Ouyang, a Dutch lady, the wife of an official in the Waichiaopu, while motoring with her husband to the Summer Palace, received such serious injuries through the collision of their car with another, that she died a few hours after admission to the German Hospital.

During the week-end two armed robberies were reported to the police. In one case, five robbers gagged and bound the master and five foks of the Tai Loy Hing piece goods shop in Yau-mati. The robbers got away with \$60 worth of goods. In the other case a Chinese woman, riding in a ricksha in Whitfield Road, was held up by two highway men and robbed of \$5 in cash and a pair of gold ear-rings.

An interim dividend of \$4 per share payable on October 9th, is announced by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.

Dr. John Anderson, M.D., M.A., B.Sc., D.T.M., the newly-appointed Rockefeller Professor of Medicine in the Hongkong University, comes to his Chair with a distinguished academic and professional career. During the war he rendered valuable service in charge of a Military Bacteriological Laboratory in Palestine, and recently he spent some time in research at the London School of Tropical Medicine. He was sent by the Colonial Office on a special mission to British Guiana, where he was engaged in investigations for six months.

## MOTOR TRIAL FATALITIES.

## HOOPER DIES IN HOSPITAL.

Mr. H. J. Hooper, who was seriously injured at Chin Wan, on Saturday during the motor trials held there, died at the Government Civil Hospital, at 2.30 a.m., yesterday. Practically no hope was entertained for his recovery from the moment he was admitted to hospital, when it was found that he was suffering from a fracture at the base of the skull. As stated in yesterday's issue, Hooper, at the time of his accident was riding a Harley-Davidson machine. He lost control of the machine at the foot of Chin Wan hill, and it crashed into a gully at the right hand side of the road.

## THE FUNERAL.

The remains of the late Warrier Hooper were laid to rest yesterday afternoon in the Protestant Cemetery at Happy Valley. The funeral ceremony was an impressive one. Detachments of European and Indian warders and European police attending in uniform. At Murray Barracks, the cortege was headed by the King's Regimental Band, which played the "Dead March" in Saul as the mournful procession wended its way to the slow march along Queen's Road Central. From the Monument the procession, which was joined by a number of civilians, proceeded to the Cemetery at the slow march, the band playing with much feeling Chopin's Funeral March.

A number of the deceased's colleagues fulfilled the duties of pall bearers and at the graveside, where the burial service was conducted by the Rev. H. Copley Moyie, a party of buglers from the King's Regiment sounded the "Last Post." The deceased warrier's coffin, was surmounted by the Union Jack and his equipment. The grave was filled in by the deceased man's comrades.

Amongst those present at the graveside were: Mr. J. Franks Superintendent of Victoria Prison, Chief Warder West and a number of the Principal Warders. There were also present Dr. A. R. Esler (Prison Medical Officer), Dr. W. B. A. Moore (Medical Officer, Kowloon), Messrs. F. P. Franklin and H. J. Pearce (representing the Motor Trials Committee), Mr. R. Batson (representing the Ex-Active Service Men's Association, of which the deceased was a member), Mr. D. O'Shea and others.

There were a large number of floral tributes, and amongst those who sent wreaths the following were noticed: The Committee for the Motor Trials, the Hongkong Automobile Association, the Hongkong Telegraph, the Ex-Active Service Men's Association, 1914-18, the Royal Naval Yard Police, the European Revenue Officers, the Superintendent of Victoria Gaol, the Sikh Staff, Victoria Gaol, the European Officers, Lai Chi Kok Prison, the Lance-Sergeants' Mess, Central Station, Dr. Esler, Chief Warder West and many others from his comrades.

## RETURNING FROM THE FUNERAL.

## REGIMENTAL DRUMMER MEETS WITH AN ACCIDENT.

A tram-car accident occurred last evening at the Monument at Happy Valley, a drummer of the King's Regimental Band, Drummer Hope, No. 9176, being injured. At the Cemetery gates the band, which had been engaged for Warrier Hooper's funeral, dispersed and its members rushed for a homeward-bound car. Drummer Hope jumped on the step of the car on the wrong side whilst it was in motion and, in attempting to unlock the guard chain he was thrown heavily to the ground. He was picked up in a dazed condition and taken to the Civil Service Club where he was medically attended to. Fortunately his injuries were slight, his head being cut. Later he was removed by ambulance to hospital for treatment.

## BOAT PEOPLE CHARGED WITH MURDER.

A boatman, a boatwoman and the latter's daughter, were charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with the murder of an aged fisherman in Aberdeen Channel. The prisoners were formally remanded.



## CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.  
[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## RISE IN RUBBER PRICES.

AMERICAN BUYERS AGAIN OPERATING.

LONDON, August 26th.  
An interesting event in the commodity markets last week was the re-entry, after an interval of some months, of America as a considerable buyer of rubber—chiefly for delivery January, February, March 1924—thereby causing a rise in the January and March price to 10 1/2d. per lb. and a rise in spot quotation to 15 1/2d.

The figures received by the Rubber Growers' Association show that America's consumption of rubber for the second quarter of 1923, was over 80,000 tons, apart from 15,000 tons re-allocated.

Stocks held in America on June 30th amounted to over 100,000 tons besides 28,000 afloat.

The consumption figure, the Times points out, makes America's total imports for the first six months of 1923, namely, 100,000 tons, look less excessive than at one time seemed to be the case.

## WIRELESS FOR LIFEBOATS.

A MARCONI INVENTION.

LONDON, August 27th.  
Appropos of the movement to which a filip has been given by the arrival of the survivors of the foundered steamer *Treasure* for an invention for transmitting wireless apparatus, capable of installation on lifeboats, the Marconi Company will be exhibiting at the Shipping Exhibition at Olympia in a few days, a compact apparatus for fitting between the after-thwarts of ships' boats having a range of fifty miles, and equipped with a direction finder capable of being readily erected or hauled down. The aerial is surmounted by a bright light to guide rescuers at night-time.

OVERSEAS EMIGRATION.  
TO BE REGULATED BY SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Moscow, August 26th.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet, the White Star, Red Star, Hamburg America and North German Lloyd Companies have formed a joint association for the development and regulation of over sea emigration.

RUSSIAN IMMIGRANTS.  
CANADIAN GOVERNMENT CRITICISED BY PRESS.

MONTREAL, August 26th.

Three hundred Russian immigrants from Germany have arrived at Montreal bound for West Canada. Several thousand are expected before the winter.

A section of the Canadian Press criticises the Government in this matter, for acting without the authority of Parliament.

EVACUATION OF THE DARDANELLES.  
BRITISH, FRENCH AND GREEK TROOPS LEAVE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 26th.

The evacuation of the British troops is actively proceeding, following the Turkish ratification of the Lausanne Treaty. Transports which were waiting all left conveying troops, who were in high spirits. Quantities of munitions were also transported.

It is expected that the Asiatic side of the Straits will be completely evacuated within a week.

The French troops have left Maritza and the Greeks have commenced the evacuation of Karagatch.

EARLIER CABLES.

LAUSANNE TREATY.  
GREEK RATIFICATION.

ATHENS, August 26th.

The Government have ratified the Treaty of Lausanne.

LATEST CABLES.

## THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

GOVERNMENT VICTORY PROBABLE.

LONDON, August 26th.

Polling was most active in Ireland today, which was declared a public holiday.

The electors number 1,800,000, an increase of 300,000 and the candidates numbered 371 standing for 133 seats.

Forecasts are difficult, owing to the system of election by proportional representation, but the Government's continuance in office seems to be assured.

Mr. Cosgrave, who last week covered a thousand miles and addressed forty meetings in support of Government candidates, has already arranged to leave on Wednesday with several colleagues for Geneva, in order to negotiate the admission of the Free State into the Assembly of the League of Nations.

Complete results are unlikely before the end of the week.

EARLIER CABLES.

## GERMAN REPARATIONS.

SPEECHES BY FRENCH PREMIER.

PARIS, August 26th.

M. Poincaré, at the unveiling of a tablet at Condorcourt commemorating the arrival of the first contingent of American troops at the front in the great war, paid an eloquent tribute to American resolution and energy in sending men to defend on foreign soil the rights of a civilised people. The French and American troops had fought side by side for months in order that peace might no longer be placed at the mercy of mad dynastic ambitions. In order that the peril which they had averted might never recur, it would have been most desirable that the union so closely maintained during the war might have retained the character and force of an alliance in time of peace. The Treaty of Versailles authorised France to take for granted the result which would have guaranteed her reparations and security, but the United States Senate had not ratified the work of the President, judging the hour would come when they could no longer be embarrassed with affairs in which they were not directly interested. That decision had not changed the sentiments uniting the two countries. France thought that a mutual attachment was a sure pledge of a good understanding than sealed parchments. The United States had not ceased to follow sympathetically the formidable work of reconstruction and the French claim for safeguarding their rights. A large majority of Americans found it legitimate that, in default of the German payments, France should have taken a pledge which she could not surrender against vain promises. After the war, America consulted her own interests, and she had not found it strange that France should do the same to-day. A people knowing what they wanted were always sure of the esteem and affection of the United States. Moreover, the best way to be helping was by helping oneself. This conviction took France into the Ruhr, and everything that had happened before and afterwards confirmed them in the idea that they were right.

"PAY US OR WE SHALL STAY"  
LATER.  
M. Poincaré, at the unveiling of the war memorial at Chasse, declared that in view of the evacuation of the German payments unanimously made by the Reparations Commission, it was useless to pretend that Germany had already paid 42 milliards of gold Marks, or even 25—as had been stated by an unofficial economic institute at Washington. These arbitrary estimates showed what would happen if international experts were charged with determining Germany's capacity to play. French opinion in that regard could not change. France, after 1870, placed her finances in order and recovered her prosperity by work, good faith and good will, and Germany should do the same to-day. If Germany decided not to do this, she would force France to execute that which Germany then addressed to France, "Pay us, or we shall stay!"

## WORTHLESSNESS OF THE MARK.

TAXPAYERS REQUIRED TO SURRENDER FOREIGN CURRENCIES.

BERLIN, August 26th.

The worthlessness of the Mark for foreign purchases is illustrated by the issue of a far-reaching decree compelling the taxpayers to surrender foreign currencies in proportion to their tax assessments, the public companies surrendering twice the amount of public bodies and individuals, the object being the creation of a fund to finance essential imports, especially coal and food.

Gold loan script will be issued against such surrenders, while heavy penalties will be visited upon defaulters.

## BULGARIAN MINISTER ASSASSINATED.

PRAGUE, August 26th.

M. Daskaloff, the Bulgarian Minister at Prague during the Stambuliski regime, was wounded in the stomach by revolver shots and died in hospital.

The assassin was arrested.

M. Daskaloff, who refused to recognise the new Bulgarian Government, remained at Prague, where it is alleged he was carrying on agitation propaganda.

## WORLD CONGRESS.

LATE PRESIDENT HARDING'S PLAN.

NEW YORK, August 26th.

At the time of his death, President Harding was preparing a definite plan to call a World Congress next year, according to a hitherto unpublished interview three weeks before his death.

The late President declared that his conscience no longer permitted him to remain inactive in world affairs, and the American people would not countenance persistent isolation and indifference.

## STRANGE PRANKS OF THE MIND.

LETTERS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN WRITTEN SUB-CONSCIOUSLY.

That certain letters were written sub-consciously was the contention of counsel in the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Darling and Mr. Justice Sulist. Sir Edward Marshall Hall, K.C., applied for a rule nisi under the Habeas Corpus Act calling upon the Secretary of State for India to show cause why Robert William Church should be sent to India to stand his trial on a charge of alleged acceptance of a gratification other than legal remuneration for an official act. The Bow-street magistrate had made an order for the return of Church to India for trial.

Sir Edward explained that Church, who was appointed mining engineer with the Railway Board of India in October, 1910, was accused of accepting bribes in connection with coal contracts, and the only evidence against him was contained in letters which he himself had written. Church withdrew what was said in the letters, and said that he did not know how he came to write them. The statements in the letters were demonstrated to be false.

The letters were written in January of this year. They started with a statement: "Do you remember the conversation when we agreed to exact bribes and go fifty-fifty?" Church wrote the letters to his successor in India. That letter, said Sir Edward, referring to one, he had read, must have been written sub-consciously.

Mr. Justice Darling: I do not know about that sub-consciousness. It is a part of the law of the land.

Sir Edward: Is it credible that a firm who were bribing him would send him an I.O.U.?

The Judge: It may or may not be true. It means that the man who wrote it is a lunatic. There is no suggestion that he is a lunatic.

Sir Edward: A man may commit an unconscious thing and not be a lunatic. Has your lordship not been conscious of having done something in an unconscious state? I have pleasant recollections of having written notes of a lecture and not knowing I had done so.

Mr. Justice Darling: Did you understand those afterwards? (Laughter.)

Sir Edward: I have not the smallest recollection of writing them. We must not say that sub-conscious action does not exist. There is automatic writing to show that it does.

MESSAGES FROM THE DEAD.  
Mr. Justice Darling: People who have been dead sent messages and people wrote who did not know how to write.

In reply to Mr. Justice Darling, Sir Edward said there were occasions when the mind was absent from the body.

The Judge: I wonder if you are sub-conscious now. (Laughter.)

The Court granted the rule so that the matter might be discussed.

Mr. Justice Darling in giving the Court's decision, said it was suggested that Church wrote the letters which were full of details and could not remember doing so. He said he must have been insane to write them. "I myself cannot take the view," said his lordship, "that a man who wrote those letters, making definite charges, doing sums and calculations, did so in a sub-conscious state, whatever that may be." However, having regard to the evidence given, there seemed a case for the granting of the rule.

## FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

## JAPANESE POLITICS.

TOKYO, August 26th.

## STRUGGLE BETWEEN THE PARTIES.

Baron Uchida, who, yesterday, was installed as acting Premier, to-day presented the resignation of himself and his colleagues, which at present is being held up.

The death of the Premier has created a very keen political situation, in which the two political parties engaged to bid for power point to the probability of the non-party Cabinet or reconstruction of the present one to carry on until the General Election next May.

The Kenseikai, this afternoon, staged a monster demonstration, which was attended by 12,000 people, to oppose the continuation of the Seiyukai or non-party Cabinet.

The political situation is not expected to clear until after the funeral of the late Premier.

## THE SOVIET AND CHINA.

RIIA, August 26th.

A message from Moscow states that following the failure of M. Joffe's negotiations with Japan, Soviet diplomacy is now threatening an alliance with China.

M. Vilenki, the Bolshevik Far East expert, writing in the *Ingusta*, asserts that Russian support is China's only hope in preventing Japan from absorbing her northern territories, or successfully waging a struggle against foreign imperialism.

[BY COURTESY OF "THE DAILY BULLETIN"]

## "BRITISH" RAILWAY PROTECTION.

AGITATION AGAINST PROPOSAL CONTINUES.

PEKING, August 26th.

The agitation against the so-called British railway protection proposals continues in certain Chinese and Japanese newspapers.

Foreign official circles continue to maintain silence on the subject.

It is understood that the proposals have not yet been agreed to by all the foreign Governments, far less presented to China.

Meanwhile, the Chiao Tungpu continues its own plans for railway protection, and has decided that Colonel Munthe shall train the railway police.

The Chiao Tungpu has appointed Sun to Yu, the present Vice-Minister of Communications, as Chief of the Railway Police Department, with Liang Shang Tang and Wang Kung as his assistants.

## RUSSO-CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.

PEKING, August 26th.

Chang To Lu, a member of the directorate of the Chinese Eastern Railway, is being despatched to Peking in order to represent the Manchurian view at the forthcoming Russo-Chinese negotiations.

Tsao Kun has advised the Government to provide the funds for the bureau of the Russo-Chinese negotiations in view of the early arrival of the Soviet representative.

## DEMANDS FOR PAY.

PEKING, August 27th.

Delegates from the police, the gendarmerie and Feng Yu Hsiang's troops, and also from the other divisions, called on Chang Hu, Finance Minister, yesterday, requesting him to raise funds to pay them.

A group of the staff of the Ministry of Education and the Government Schools called on Chang Hu late last night, demanding that funds be raised for the payment of the colleges and universities before September 1st.

The staff of the Nei Wupu, yesterday, passed a resolution to walk out if the arrears of their salaries are not paid within a few days. Thus the difficulties of the new Finance Minister are increasing, and the funds to meet these and the other demands will be hard to find.

## SHANTUNG MINES.

SINO-JAPANESE COMPANY TAKES OVER WORKING.

PEKING, August 26th.

A joint Sino-Japanese company, entitled "The Luta Company," has taken over the working of the mines at Fangtze, Tzechuan, and Chintiencheng, near the Shantung Railway.

The Japanese had been working the mines since 1914 until recently, and the handing over of the mines had been delayed pending the organization of the joint company.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE PRINCE AND CANADA.  
AN AUTUMN VISIT.

PROGRESS OF ALBERTA RANCH.

The Prince of Wales, travelling as the Duke of Cornwall, proposes, with the King's sanction, to visit Canada, and to spend a short period on his ranch in Alberta, during the early autumn. The visit will be of a purely private nature and his Royal Highness regrets, therefore, that it will not be possible for him while in the Dominion to accept official engagements of any kind.

The announcement that the Prince of Wales is to visit his ranch in Alberta in the autumn is of exceptional interest for two main reasons. It is proof of the serious business character of his Royal Highness's Canadian enterprise, and also of the close personal interest the Prince takes in agricultural affairs generally.

The Royal or E.P. Ranch at Pekisko, Calgary, is situated on the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, and extends to some thousands of acres, pasture, with about two hundred acres under cultivation for the production of supplementary winter feed. The ranch is managed by Professor W. L. Carlyle, who was recently in England, and took back with him consignments of Shorthorn cattle and Hampshire Down sheep to replenish the herd and flock of pure-bred stock already on the ranch, and also three young Clydesdale fillies as a nucleus of a new stand of the Scottish breed of draught horses, the type popular in Western Canada. The King's thoroughbred stallion, Will Somers, was also included in the interesting shipment, it being the intention to let this representative of the Turf stand at the E.P. Ranch for the benefit of the studowners of the Province.

The ranch is being developed prudently in the light of increasing experience. One of the first steps after the ranch was taken over in 1910 was to found a herd of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle. Selections were sent out, chiefly from the Prince's own noted herd at Stoke Climsland, in Cornwall, to form the foundation, and from these early introductions many valuable animals have been bred, and the surplus bulls distributed through the auction ring over a wide area. As evidence of the quality of the stock and the general progress of the scheme, it may be recalled that a young bull from the E.P. Ranch made \$1,500 at a recent sale.

The herd, at the head of which stands the bull Prince of the Fairies, a prize-winner for the Stoke Climsland herd, in which he was bred before being exported, now numbers nearly one hundred head, and by degrees the grade cattle will be entirely displaced by registered Shorthorns. The headway already made with the Shorthorn herd justifies confident expectations regarding the future. The type of Shorthorn that is being collected and cultivated on the Royal ranch is that most favoured in the Western Provinces, and the establishment of a large breeding herd, composed of the best strains of the day, at this Alberta centre, should be of inestimable importance to the cattle-raising industry in the Dominion. There is already evidence in abundance that the bulk from the E.P. Ranch are meeting with generous appreciation throughout the breeding provinces.

The sheep kept are Hampshire Downs and Shropshires, the former having been recently increased by important consignments from some of the best flocks in England. The Hampshire breed has many supporters in the Western Provinces of Canada and the United States.

It is a notable point in favour of the E.P. Ranch that the stock—cattle as well as sheep—can be kept out of doors the whole year round. As hinted, provision is made for giving supplementary food in winter, or when supplies on the pastures run short, but, broadly, the herd and flock support themselves on the open pastures of the ranch, and prosper and multiply liberally under these frugal and hardening conditions.

## FUNDS WANTED FOR CHINESE STUDENTS IN JAPAN.

PEKING, August 26th.

The newly-appointed *Charge d'Affaires* at Tokyo, replying to the Government's request that he should proceed to take up his post, states that he cannot fix a date for departure until the Government provides the funds for payment of expenses of the Chinese students at Tokyo.

## MILITARY DOCTORS' CONVENTION.

PEKING, August 26th.

America has invited China to send a representative to participate in the International Convention of Military Doctors to be held in America next November. Probably Wu Lien Teh or Chuan Shou Cheng will be chosen.

SCOTTISH SPORT.  
LIGHT CRICKET CARD.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

EDINBURGH, July 18th.

Although the weather was perfect there were few outstanding cricket matches, local and general holidays affecting the teams. In the two days match between Grange and Wayfarers, a powerful combination of English and Scottish amateurs, scoring ruled exceptionally high until the last hour, when the tourists, set to get only 30 runs to win, collapsed before the bowling of Preston, the Grange professional, and, instead of the ten wickets victory anticipated, won by the narrow margin of only four wickets. In this match N. V. H. Riches of Glamorgan, made victory as nearly assured as it could possibly be by hitting a brilliant 152 in the Wayfarers' first innings. Much interest centred in the match between West of Scotland and the undefeated Carlton. The end was flattering to the West, who held a commanding position when stumps were drawn. Perthshire strengthened their position at the head of the Scottish counties championship competition by gaining a facile win over Stirling County. P. L. Gardiner taking a prominent part by registering as fine a century innings as has been hit on the historic North Inch for some time. In a heavy scoring game at Broughty Ferry, Forfarshire and Fifeshire maintained their positions as the result of the draw.

Scottish Counties Championship.

Forfarshire, 262; Fifeshire, 225 for 8. Stirling County, 144; Perthshire, 203 for 5. Western Union.

Greenock, 292; Drumpellier, 118. Public Schools Championship.

Fettes, 117; Watson's, 120 for 8. Loretto, 97; Glenalmond, 103.

Club Matches.

Watsonians, 71; Carlton, 204 for 6. Edin. Univ., 149; Neoties, 84.

Clydesdale, 172; Perthshire, 210 for 3. West of Scotland 188 closed; Carlton, 125 for 7.

Grange, 213 and 219, Wayfarers, 394 and 40 for 6.

Franklin, 120; Edinburgh Acads., 291 for 8.

Watsonians, 138; Gala, 147 for 7.

INTERNATIONAL ATHLETICS.

At the international meeting at Stoke, E. H. Liddell, Edinburgh University A.C., excelled himself in winning three events. It was anticipated with some confidence that he would win the two sprints, as hitherto he has been regarded as essentially a short-distance runner. He has competed in quarter-miles with distinction, but never at any meeting of the character of the international encounter, and his victory in the 440 yards is for that reason the more welcome. Undoubtedly he saved the situation for Scotland, for it needed all his three wins to secure a narrow victory. Next to Liddell's remarkable performances was the success of A. F. Clark in the hurdles, while K. M. Smith and A. C. Nicholson also contributed their quota to Scotland's victory. R. McLean, the old Glasgow High School boy, had a share in the honours, although he never had a chance of beating the Scottish champion in the furlong. The mile, as was anticipated, fell to H. B. Stallard.

A SCOT IN U.S. GOLF.

R. A. Cruickshank, a former Scottish amateur, who went to the United States and became professional two years ago, only lost the United States Open Golf Championship after a tie with Mr. R. T. Jones, of Atlanta. Cruickshank is one of the notable products of the Edinburgh "school" of golf. Though he is not twenty-nine, he has a splendid record both as an amateur and as a professional. The amateur side of it is largely connected with Edinburgh, where he became prominent as a schoolboy athlete and golfer, though he belongs to Granton-on-Spey. He was a Stewart's College boy, and he graduated in golf on the famous Braid Hills, where he twice in successive seasons after the war won the Coronation Trophy. In 1920 he was runner-up in the Eden Tournament at St. Andrews. He was prominent as a member of the Turnhouse Club. His rise in the American professional ranks has been remarkable. He has won the New York State Championship, and one of his biggest feats, which broadcast his name and fame over America, was the winning of the St. Joseph's Open Tournament, after a tie with Joek Hutchison and Jim Barnes.

## ENCOURAGING ATHLETICS.

An ingenious plan for the advancement of the efforts being made to encourage a higher birth-rate in France has just been put into operation by the organisation known as the Union de Culture Physique et de Preparation Militaire. This association is interested in developing the physique of the future soldiers of France before they enter the Army, and every year it awards a large number of prizes for proficiency in athletic sports and military efficiency. Many of the prizes which were awarded as a result of the recent great annual athletic meeting in the Tuilleries Gardens were awarded on the basis of payments in future instalments. Thus a young man named Basquel, who won a prize of 5,000 francs, will receive 500 francs of the amount on the day of his marriage, 1,000 francs on the birth of his first child, 1,000 francs on the birth of the second, and 2,500 francs when the third baby arrives. Another prize of 2,000 francs and two of 1,000 francs each have been awarded under similar conditions of payment.



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### "POISON-PEN LETTERS."

#### STRANGE CONSPIRACY CHARGE.

New York society is deeply stirred to-day (writes the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent on July 25th), by the publication of the names of the women, several of them prominent in America's "Upper Four Hundred," who are mentioned as victims of the scurrilous letters, alleged to have been written by Mr. George Maxwell, president of the American Society of Authors, Composers, and Publishers, who returned here recently from London for the express purpose, he said, of surrendering himself to the authorities and answering the accusations that he has ruined scores of homes by his relations with various married women, then terminated the entanglement by writing anonymous "poison-pen letters" to the husbands, thus paving the way for another "affaire d'amour."

Mr. Maxwell, a tall, good-looking man over 50 years of age, has already been indicted by the grand jury upon information which was detailed in Court yesterday by the Public Prosecutor in opposition to a motion by the defendant's lawyer that the indictment charging him with writing obscene letters to Mr. Allan A. Ryan, husband of one of the alleged victims, be dismissed.

Mr. Maxwell apparently has many friends, who urge that he is an upright, loyal man, and that, far from breaking up happy homes, he has himself been the victim of a conspiracy with wide ramifications. The Public Prosecutor stresses the fact that some 135 letters, cited before the grand jury are signed "Brother John." Maxwell, he says, has a brother John in India, but he has been there twenty years, and the Public Prosecutor contends that it is quite unlikely that anyone other than Maxwell or his brother would know that fact, or even know that he had a brother John. Among the names of the women alleged to have figured in Maxwell's love affairs, and the poison-pen episodes, besides Mrs. Ryan, mentioned by the Public Prosecutor before Judge McIntyre, are Camille Segnard, the opera singer; Mrs. Marion Hildreth; Mrs. Muriel Crider; Mrs. Albert R. Goldstein, wife of a banker; Mrs. Phoebe Hunt, the motion picture actress; and Mme. Eva Gauthier, a singer.

Excerpts from radiograms, cablegrams, telegrams, and letters were included in the effort to convince the Court that there was a deep affection between Mrs. Ryan and Maxwell. Brief quotations from the messages said to have passed between the man and Mrs. Ryan included the following: "Counting the hours," "I will be there to meet you in Paris, love," "Love, only love, love of my life."

#### LIMITS OF FRIENDSHIP.

The Public Prosecutor said that these were typical of thirteen statements singled out as grounds for the indictment, and they had been included in a letter received by Mr. Ryan which he took to the District Attorney's office, demanding that Maxwell be charged with its authorship. The letter, it was contended, showed that Mrs. Ryan and Maxwell had exceeded the limits of mere friendship, and it was further declared that Maxwell had planned to create discord in at least one other home, that he had long been separated from his wife, had represented himself as a bachelor, and been guilty of a number of illegal acts.

It is charged that Maxwell and Mrs. Ryan travelled in Europe together, taking in London, Paris, Lake Como, and Milan. When Mrs. Ryan returned to America, going to her family in New York Harbor, Maxwell followed her, and the Prosecutor says, and kept in daily communication with her by radio, cable, and telephone. He also says that a piece of Mrs. Ryan's wearing apparel was found in Maxwell's desk, and one note, supposed to come from Mrs. Ryan, as follows: "Love of my life, my only love, if you had only been the father of my children." The husbands declare that these poison-pen letters were maliciously invented to create trouble.

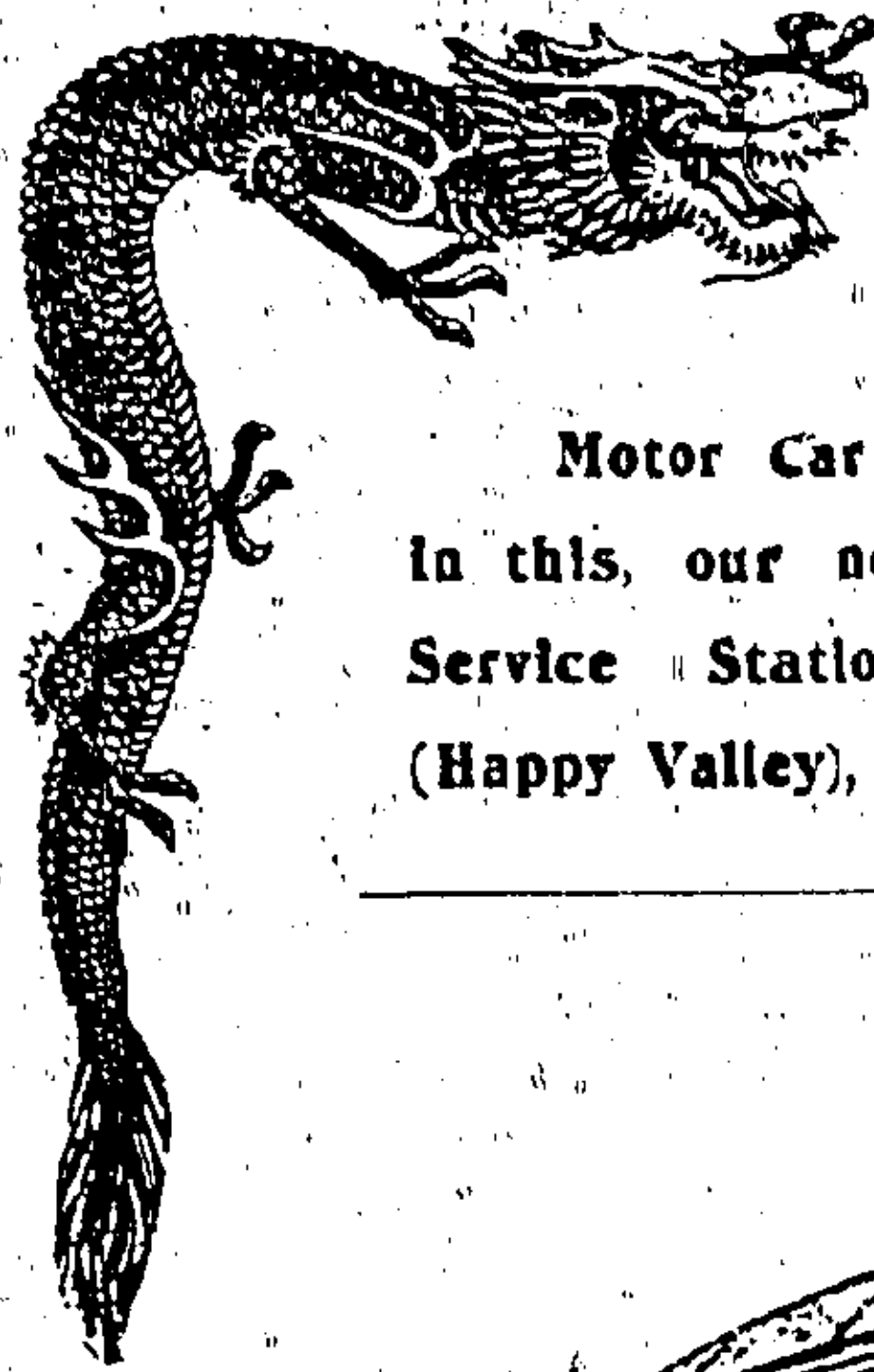
According to the Prosecutor, Mr. Maxwell falsely declared himself to be the son of Sir William Maxwell, of Roxburgh, Scotland, whereas he is alleged to have been a piano tuner, of Glasgow, who went to the Isle of Wight, then became an organist in London, and later associated himself with Ricordi, of Milan, the music publishers. He declares that for twelve years every woman with whom Maxwell was very friendly became the victim of letters of the sort received by Ryan, and he charges that this method was adopted by Maxwell in order to rid himself of women of whom he was dying. The husband, friends, and family received letters setting forth the wife's alleged relations with Maxwell, and in the ensuing uproar the woman would drop out of sight.

#### AUTHORSHIP OF LETTERS.

Some of the defendant's alleged victims, including Mrs. Beatrice Gallatin, already mentioned, the wife of Albert Gallatin, both of whom are socially prominent in Philadelphia, have come forward to declare their belief that Maxwell did not write the letters imputed to him, and said that he had offered every possible assistance in discovering the real culprit. Mrs. Gallatin describes him as a most gentlemanly, high-minded person. "Both my husband and myself," she said, "are convinced that he knows no more about the authorship of the letters than we do."

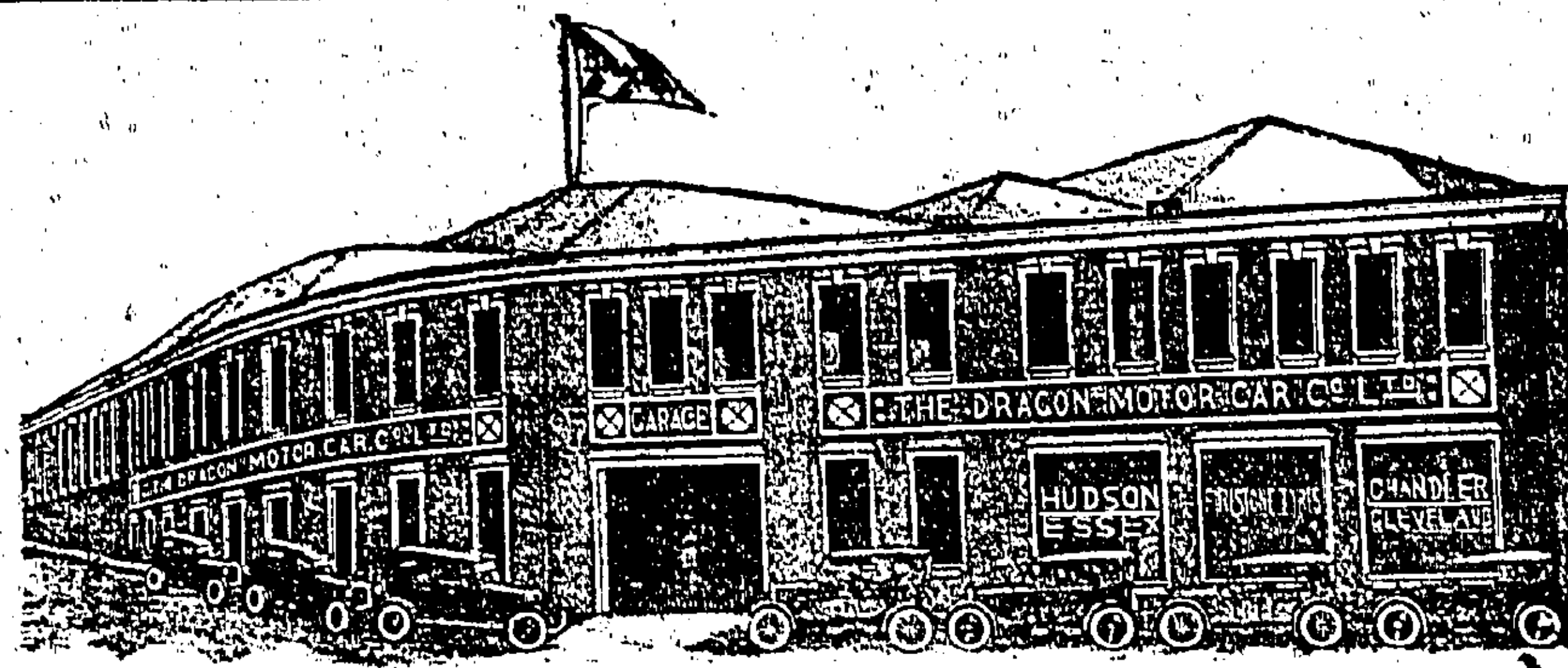
The prosecution, however, contends that nobody but Maxwell could have written the 135 letters impounded, and affirms that they were written on an old typewriting machine, and that there has been such a machine in the office of the American Society of Authors, Composers, and Publishers. The letters are described as having been modelled on the celebrated Berlin Court letters of 1900, of which Baron von Kozzo was the writer, and in both cases the letters "reeked" with the Billingsgate of medical science. It was suggested by the prosecution that Maxwell, who is married, desired his wife to divorce him, and it is noted that the wife received a copy of many of the letters sent to each woman in question. Maxwell allows his wife \$400 a year while living apart, and has a grown-up daughter in New York. He came to America thirty years ago.

On the Court resuming to-day Judge McIntyre dismissed the two indictments against defendant, one of writing a scurrilous letter to Allan Ryan and the other (Continued at foot of next column.)



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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
**THERAPION No. 3**

#### WEATHER REPORT.

August 27th at 7.25.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c. Depression or typhoon in lat. 22 deg. N. Long. 116 deg. E. direction and near position uncertain.

August 27th at 7.25.—Local signal No. 1 hoisted.

August 27th at 10.4.—Local signal No. 5 hoisted.

August 27th at 12.35.—Pressure has decreased and is falling at Vladivostok and slightly over N.E. Japan the Locusts and Kwangtung 2.1.1 nearly stationary over the Philippines.

The depression in the China Sea has developed into a typhoon apparently. At present it appears to be less than 100 miles East of Wusan, moving North or N.W.

Another depression, which may become a typhoon, is shown to be South of Nal a. Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m., 27th August, 0.55 inch. Total since January 1st, 92.72 inches, against an average of 64.12 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon, 28th Aug. is as follows:—

Formosa Channel	S.E. winds, moderate.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	Cyclonic gales; overcast, rain.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	do.
South coast of China between West winds, Hongkong and Hainan	strong.

charging forgery in connection with another letter. In dismissing the indictments the Judge said that, after careful examination of the testimony before the Grand Jury, he found nothing to connect Maxwell directly or circumstantially with the commission of the crimes set forth.

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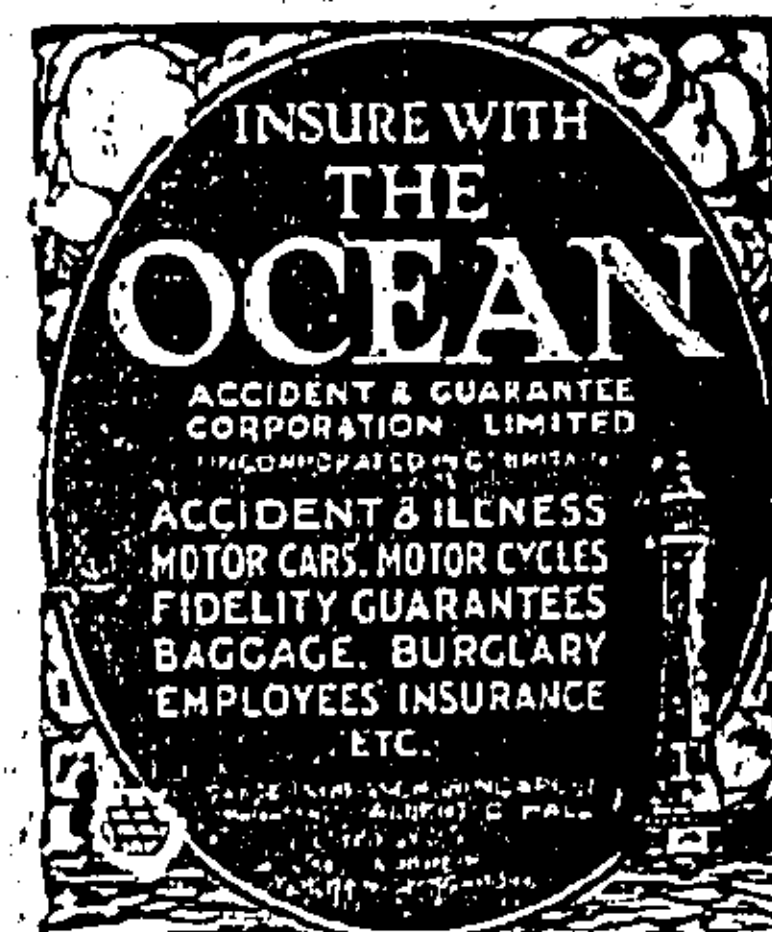


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*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	7th September
*Adolf von Baeyer	9,000 tons	First half of October
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	First half of November
*Schoer	12,300 tons	First half of December
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	

HOMEWARD for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Hamburg

Steamers	Tonnage, d.w.	Departure
*Albert Vogler	9,000 tons	10th Sept. Calling at Manila
*Carl Legien	9,000 tons	20th Oct. do.
*Adolf von Baeyer	9,000 tons	
*Emil Kirdorf	9,000 tons	
*Schoer	12,300 tons	

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M.S. "Chile"	10th October	15th November, 1923
M.S. "Malaya"	8th November	12th December
M.S. "Asia"	8th December	15th January, 1924

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to:—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

Agents.

## LESSONS OF THE WAR

EARL HAIG ON IMPERIAL IDEALS.

CONFERENCE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the patronage of the Prince of Wales, the first biennial conference of the British Empire Service League, a movement that took shape as a result of Field-Marshal Earl Haig's visit to South Africa two years ago, was held last month in the Connaught Rooms, and will be continued. The scope of the conference covers the objects of the League, which seeks to unite and assist the constituent organisations, inculcate and perpetuate the spirit of comradeship and patriotism throughout the Empire, provide for a policy of reciprocity between its members, and promote an active interest in all matters affecting ex-Service men and the Empire as a whole. Earl Haig presided.

The Duke of Devonshire (Colonial Secretary), in extending a cordial welcome to the delegates, said they attended the conference as representatives of the great Army which accomplished so much during the late war. It was for them to do everything which lay in their power to see that the victory they gained on the field of battle was turned to profitable and useful results. For that purpose the league had been formed. One great object they had in view to-day was the prevention of such calamities against civilisation and humanity as the late war.

(Hear, hear.)

One outstanding point for their consideration was the question of migration. They had in the Empire to-day the greatest spaces in the world which were capable of being turned to useful and profitable account by white men. They had that opportunity now, but it was no easy task to suggest that men and women should leave their old associations for unknown lands and strike out new paths for themselves. He was quite sure, however, that the spirit of adventure and enterprise was the same now as it had hitherto been, with this exception, that, whereas in the old days pioneers left this country to go overseas to a land which was little known to strike out careers for themselves, to-day they knew more of these great lands—Australia, South Africa, Canada, and New Zealand. They knew what those lands were capable of, but what they wanted were muscle, brain, enterprise, and courage, which would turn the great natural resources of those countries to the best advantage. (Hear, hear.)

"A MIGHTY ENTERPRISE."

Earl Haig, in his presidential address, said it was most gratifying to him to meet delegates from so many ex-Service men's organisations of the Empire, and to know that in all parts of the Empire—and, indeed, in all parts of the world wherever British ex-Service men were to be found—the movement they represented was spreading and gathering strength. He was proud to greet them personally as old comrades in a mighty enterprise now successfully concluded. What he proceeded was the nature and what the direction of their new endeavour! The whole could be summed up in three words, "Unity," "comradeship," and "peace." Those were their ideals. The first step towards the greater unity for which the league stood must surely be the combining of the ex-Service men in each constituent part of the Empire into single representative bodies for each constituent part. By such combination the influence of ex-Service men in the country in which they lived and their power to help their comrades there and elsewhere, would be immensely increased.

Inter-Empire migration had become one of the burning questions of the day. It was scarcely too much to say that the future of the Empire depended upon its successful solution. In it were involved social, political, economic, and international problems of much complexity. There was, however, one problem of even more importance than those, for in it was contained in a large degree the solution of the others. It was that those who passed from one part of the Empire to another should be received as comrades wherever they went and maintain their sense of comradeship with those they had left. (Hear, hear.) The question of inter-Empire migration presented a rich field for the work of the League, and a big opportunity for active comradeship between ex-Service men and women to make its influence felt for the common good. The second practical item on their programme was to promote inter-communication, common action, and mutual advice and help between the representative bodies of ex-Service men and women in all parts of the Empire; and to maintain friendship and good understanding with the ex-Service organisations of Allied peoples, and especially the United States of America. (Hear, hear.) Such common action, such friendship and understanding, if accompanied, as indeed they must be if they were to last, by mutual respect, spelt together the peace of the world.

And so he was brought to the third of their great ideals. What was the practical requisite for the attainment of the ideal of peace? There could be but one answer to that question, and it was as old as Christianity—"A strong man armed keepeth his goods in peace." There was contradiction here, for an armed nation could keep neither the respect nor the friendship of its neighbours. In the interests of peace which they sought, to avoid war of which they knew so well the evil, ex-Service men stood for the adequate defence of the Empire. (Cheers.)

We had seen what unpreparedness for war had cost this generation. Young lads, scarcely more than boys, many of them, sacrificed to the neglect and lack of foresight which left us to face the world war with an army in numbers and artillery totally inadequate. (Hear, hear.) We had no reserves, and if we had fallen back a few miles, the Channel ports would have been lost. He had some thirty

(Continued on next column.)

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Letters are lying at this Office for Borneo—XS, and No. 1130, 979.

POSITION VACANT—REPORTER WANTED by Progressive Morning Paper, in Shanghai. Good Opening for Sober, Industrious Man; General Reporting, Notes, Specials. Apply with Statement of Experience, Salary expected, etc., to Box Y.E., c/o The Hongkong Daily Press. [128]

\$20 REWARD given to the Finder of an Airscrew TERRIER Bitch, LOST in Wanchai. Apply LAI PAK HOI, c/o CHINA SUN MOTION PICTURE CO., LTD., 74, Queen's Road Central. Anybody who keeps this Dog will be prosecuted. [126]

TO LET—SHOPS AND OFFICES in the New Building now being erected on the Old Post Office site in Queen's Road Central and Pedder Street. The Ground-floor accommodation, being suitable for Banks or large Stores. For Terms, apply to the undersigned. —R. H. KOTHELL & Co., Alexandria Buildings. [127]

TO LET—ONE OFFICE ROOM in Prince's Building. Apply HARRY WICKING & Co. [124]

TO LET—EUROPEAN FLATS in Lee Building, Wanchai Gap Road. Apply to 32, Kennedy Road. [126]

medium heavy guns with his corps at that time to withstand the punishment of 200 German heavy guns. We had practically no high explosive, and a great shortage of artillery ammunition generally. The fact was that in 1914 the Empire was not organised even in skeleton for a war of defence. Ex-Service men, who bore the brunt of the mistakes of others, had learnt in their own persons that, in matters of Imperial defence economy might be purchased at too high a price. So the third item of their working programme was clear. The British Empire Service League must press for organisation for defence. If they realised their ideals, it could only be by getting down energetically, conscientiously, and whole heartedly to the spadework of the tasks before them. They had made a good and encouraging start, but they could not afford to slacken off now. (Cheers.)

## INDO-CHINA

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

COKE via MOJI	"NAMSANG"	Wednesday, 29th Aug. Noon.
NEWCHWANG via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TAKSANG"	Wednesday, 29th Aug. Noon.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YUSANG"	Wednesday, 29th Aug. Noon.
SANJIKAN	"MAUSANG"	Wednesday, 29th Aug. 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Thursday, 30th Aug. 3 p.m.
MANILA	"MINGSANG"	Friday, 31st Aug. 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Saturday, 1st Sept. Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"LOKSANG"	Sunday, 2nd Sept. Noon.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"KWAISANG"	Monday, 3rd Sept. Noon.
BANGKOK via HOIHOW	"CHUNSANG"	Wednesday, 5th Sept. 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LEDSANG"	Friday, 7th Sept. 8 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Tuesday, 14th Sept. 3 p.m.

## CALCUTTA LINE

"FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about Thursday, 30th Aug., at 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves H'kong	Discharges
"GLENLUCE"	10th Sept.	"GLENSANDA"	18th Sept.	
"GLENOGLE"	20th Sept.			
"CABMARTHERSHIRE"	6th Oct.			

Movements are subject to change without notice. For freight or further particulars please apply to:—

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

The Glen Line, Ltd., AGENTS.

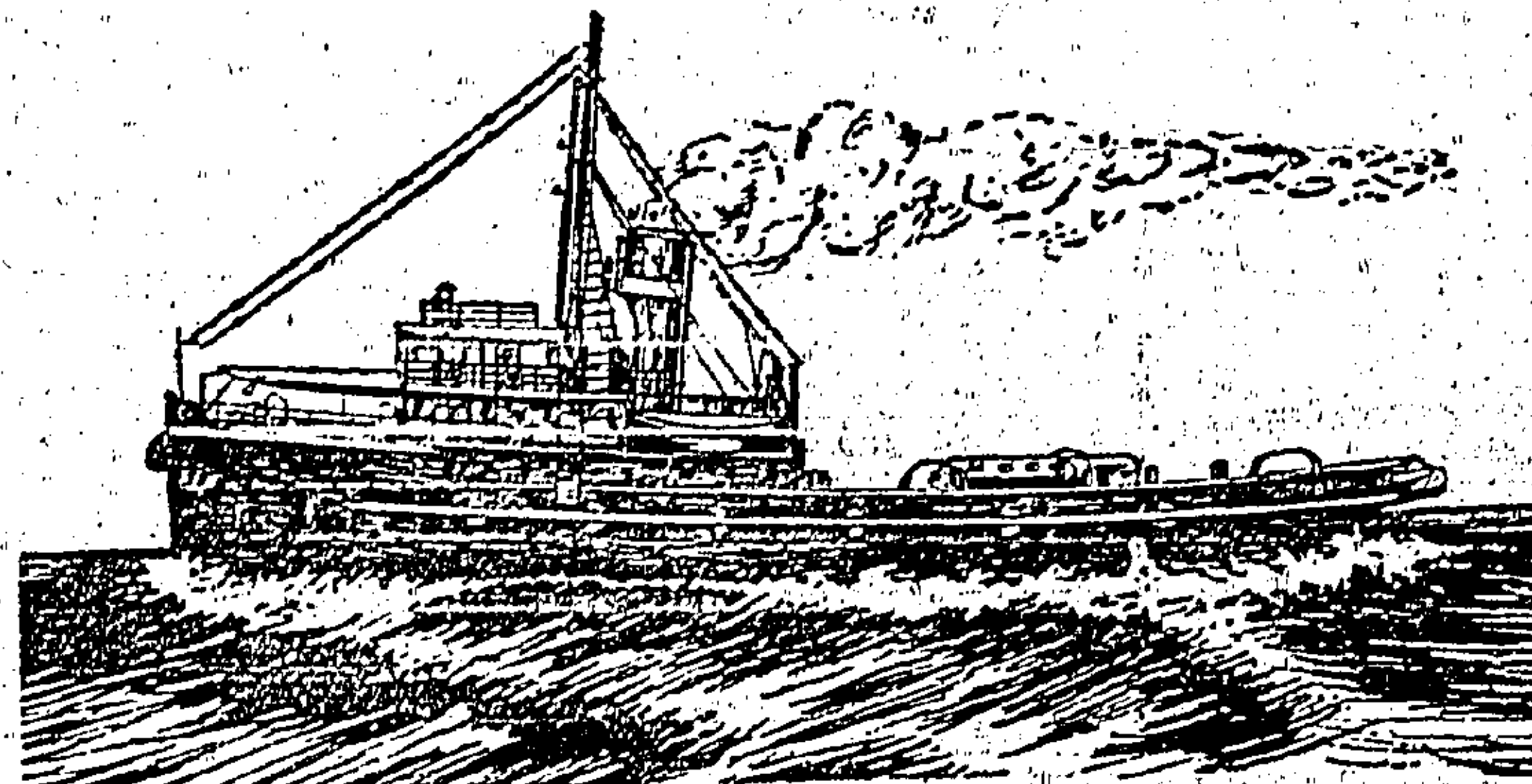
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## SHIPPING NEWS

## ARRIVALS.

August 28th.  
Chihli, British str., 1,143 tons, Capt. J. Tinson, from Hongkong, with coal.—B. & S.  
Fushiki Maru, Japanese str., 1,033 tons, Capt. C. Nakamura, from Keelung, with coal.—M.B.K.

August 27th.  
Ethel, American str., 4,730 tons, Capt. Wm. Logan, from New York and Manila, with a general cargo.—Admiral Oriental Line.  
Fengler, Chinese str., from Canton.  
Hull, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Thornhill & Co.  
Hull, from Bangkok, with a general cargo.—Thornhill & Co.  
Szechuan, British str., from Canton.  
Tak Sang, British str., from Canton.  
Tsunghai, British str., 1,338 tons, Capt. R. Turnbull, from Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
Yuhai, British str., 1,223 tons, Capt. James Pringle, from Saigon, with a general cargo.—B. & S.  
Yunghai Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

## CLEARANCES.

August 27th.  
Chung Hing, for Canton.  
Ethel, for Shanghai.  
Fushiki Maru, for Canton.  
Persia, for Shanghai.  
Szechuan, for Canton.  
Tsunghai, for Shanghai.  
Yunghai Maru, for Foochow.

## SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. s.s. *Imperial*, for Shanghai and Japan, left Saigon on August 27th, and is expected at Hongkong on August 30th.  
The P. & O. Co.'s *Sirdar* left Singapore for this port on August 25th, at 2 p.m., and is due here on August 30th, at about 5 p.m.  
The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Eastern* left Moji for this port on August 26th, and is due here on August 31st, at about day-light.  
The R.M.S. *Empress of Canada* left Canada for Hongkong, via Japan ports and Shanghai on August 22nd, and is due here on September 10th. Due Yokohama on September 3rd.  
The R.M.S. *Empress of Australia* arrived at Shanghai on Sunday, August 26th, at 12.30 p.m., left on August 27th, at 8 a.m., and is due at Kobe on Wednesday, August 29th, at 2 p.m.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

*Amulise* (M.M.), due August 30th.  
*Bellerophon* (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 7th.  
*Bentley* (Ben Line), due Sept. 8th.  
*Cordillera* (M.M.), due September 11th.  
*Elpenor* (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 12th.  
*Empress of Asia*, due to-day, 8 a.m.  
*Bellerophon* (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 7th.  
*Lisbon Maru* (N.Y.K.), due August 29th.  
*Yokohama Maru* (Blue Funnel), due August 31st.  
*Yokohama Maru* (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 8th.  
*Yokohama Maru* (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 14th.  
*Yokohama Maru* (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 29th.  
*Yokohama Maru* (Blue Funnel), due Sept. 8th.  
*Yokohama Maru* (N.Y.K.), due to-day.  
*Tanda* (B.I. and Appear), due August 29th.

## STATE-OWNED SHIPPING IN FRANCE.

NET LOSS OF 1,808,000,000 FRANCES.

A report drawn up by M. Leboucq, one of the members for Paris, on the result of the French Government's management of its merchant shipping undertaking during and since the war, discloses the fact that control of merchant shipping by the State has resulted in a net loss to taxpayers of at least 1,808,000,000 francs.  
The purchase and construction of ships cost 1,522,000,000 francs, and their running costs were a further 476,000,000, making a total expenditure of 1,998,000,000. The liquidation of the whole undertaking produced a total yield of 190,000,000, leaving a deficit to be charged up to Profit and Loss and to be met from taxation of 1,808,000,000, or a total, if loss of interest on money invested be included, of 2,543,000,000 francs.

## UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams from the Eastern Extension, Australasia and China Telegraph Company's office at Hongkong:—  
Nagasaki, Japan, from  
9820/18th Fuzhou Waterman  
French Ship Co. Kuala Lumpur  
1122/17th Mot. res. Macao  
10773/17th Rutherford Oregon

## HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, August 27th.  
Previous Day  
Barometer 29.59 29.65 29.48  
Temperature 82 74 81  
Humidity 81 82 78  
Wind Direction S.E. N. N.W.  
Force 1 3 6  
Weather 0 3 6  
Rain 0.02 0.0 0.57  
Highest open-air temperature on 26th 67  
Lowest open-air temperature on 27th 28

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## HOME VIA CANADA

## Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal &amp; Quebec.

From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	From Vancouver	Due England
Empress Asia	Sept. 6	Sept. 24	Empress Scotland Sept. 29 Oct. 4
Empress Canada	Sept. 22	Oct. 8	Empress France Oct. 13 Oct. 19
Empress Russia	Oct. 4	Oct. 22	Empress Scotland Oct. 27 Nov. 2
Empress Asia	Nov. 1	Nov. 19	Empress Scotland Nov. 24 Nov. 30
Empress Canada	Nov. 17	Dec. 3	Empress France Dec. 9 Dec. 15
Empress Russia	Nov. 29	Dec. 17	Empress Scotland Dec. 23 Dec. 29

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Cherbourg and Hamburg. Allotment of cabins on Atlantic steamers held subject to tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

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STEAMERS LEAVE HONGKONG. SHINYO MARU (calling at Manila and Keelung) ... 22,000 tons, Aug. 31st.

SIBERIA MARU (calling at Dairen) ... 20,000 tons, Sept. 15th.

TAIYO MARU (calling at Manila and Keelung) ... 22,000 tons, Sept. 23rd.

TENYO MARU (calling at Keelung) ... 22,000 tons, Oct. 23rd.

KOREA MARU (calling at Manila and Keelung) ... 20,000 tons, Nov. 1st.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO. VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, MANZANILLO, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, AFRICA AND IQUIQUE.

THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDIN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS LEAVE HONGKONG. GINYO MARU ... 16,000 tons, September 5th.

ANYO MARU ... 18,700 tons, October 20th.

SEIYO MARU ... 14,000 tons, December 4th.

HAKUYO MARU ... 18,500 tons, January 15th.

JAPAN-HONGKONG-JAVA SERVICE. OSAKA, KOBE, MOJI, DAIREN, HONGKONG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA.

STEAMER DESTINATION LEAVE HONGKONG. PERSIA MARU (Batavia, Samarang & Sourabaya) ... September 10th.

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STEAMER LEAVE HONGKONG. MEIYO MARU ... about September 30th.

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Top Floor, King's Building. Tel. Central No. 140.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From August 26th to Sept. 3rd, 1923.

HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
Days of Week	Days of Month	H'kong	Height	H'kong	Height		
		Standard Time.		Standard Time.			
Tues.	28	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.		
		10 36	6.6	3 59	1.2		
Wed.	29	11 5	6.6	3 59	1.2		
		11 18	6.6	4 41	2.8		
Thur.	30	11 39	6.6	5 31	2.8		
			6.1	6 23	2.4		
Fri.	31	0 5	5.6	6 5	2.4		
		0 5	5.6	6 31	2.3		
Sat.	1	0 35	5.3	6 31	2.3		
		0 39	5.3	6 56	3.3		
Sun.	2	0 53	5.6	7 54	3.3		
		1 26	4.7	7 19	3.3		
Mon.	3	1 36	5.7	9 21	3.3		
		3 5	4.3	7 44	3.3		



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## OUTWARDS.

S.S. "KASAMA" ... 3rd Sept. ... Shanghai, Kobe &amp; Yokohama.

## HOMEWARDS.

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... 28th Aug. ... Marseilles, London, Rotterdam &amp; Hamburg.

## PASSAGE RATES TO LONDON.

"A" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £32—2nd Class £26  
 "B" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £24—2nd Class £20  
 "C" Class Steamers ... 1st Class £25

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## Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ANTIOCHUS" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Sept.  
 S.S. "BELLEROPHON" ... via Suez Canal ... 15th Sept.  
 S.S. "CITY OF BAGDAD" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th Sept.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

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**M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.**

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	P.N. Arr. at Hongkong and Sailing for Shanghai and Japan.	Probable Sailing from Hongkong for Marseilles.
PAUL LECAT	...	...	3rd Sept.
ANDRE LEBON	...	...	17th Sept.
AMBOISE	...	...	1st Oct.
CORDILLERE	...	...	15th Oct.
ANGERS	...	...	29th Oct.
CHILLI	...	...	12th Nov.

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

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A CLASS (1st Class) ... 95. 00. 00. B CLASS (1st Class) ... 85. 00. 00.  
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AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 or 10 Days)

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 \*HAIHING ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... Friday, 31st Aug. at 3 p.m.  
 \*HAIHONG ... Capt. W. C. Pasmore ... Tuesday, 4th Sept. at 1 p.m.

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 EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.)

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DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**  
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Year	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	7th Sept.	B'way, Mars, Gib, L'don & Antwerp
"SICILIA"	6,813	18th Sept.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"DONGOLA"	8,063	21st Sept.	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	5th Oct.	B'way, Mars, Gib, L'don & Antwerp
"SOUDAN"	6,696	17th Oct.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"KARMAHA"	7,088	19th Oct.	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp
"CALPOTIA"	7,682	2nd Nov.	B'way, Mars, Gib, L'don & Antwerp
"NELLORE"	6,853	4th Nov.	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp
"MALWA"	10,941	16th Nov.	do.
"KALYAN"	9,082	30th Nov.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	13th Dec.	Spore, Penang, Colombo & B'way
"DEVANHA"	8,182	14th Dec.	Mars, Gib, London & Antwerp
"KAISAR-I-HIND"	11,430	23rd Dec.	B'way, Mars, Gib, L'don & Antwerp

1924.

S.S.	Year	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	25th Jan.	(MARSEILLES & LONDON via Usual Ports of Call)
"KASHGAR"	8,840	8th Feb.	do.
"MOREA"	10,911	22nd Feb.	do.
"KARMAHA"	7,088	7th March	do.
"NALDERA"	15,993	21st March	do.
"DELTA"	8,097	4th April	do.
"CHINA"	7,952	18th April	do.

**BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS**

S.S.	Year	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"JAPAN"	6,052	2nd Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"JANUS"	4,284	3rd Sept.	do.
"TARADA"	6,949	28th Sept.	do.

**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

S.S.	Year	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Sept. 4 p.m.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday, Isana, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	8th Oct.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Nov.	do.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal (San Francisco, etc.)  
 The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape  
 The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Port Melbourne and London via Panama Canal

**SAILING TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN**

S.S.	Year	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TANDA"	6,856	31st Aug. D.L.	Amer & Yokohama
"SICILIA"	6,813	1st Sept. Noon	Shanghai
"TAKADA"	6,949	7th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"KARMAHA"	7,088	8th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"ARAFURA"	6,000	11th Sept.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
"NELLORE"	6,853	22nd Sept.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

First Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. &amp; O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight Handbooks, etc., apply to—

**MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.**

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Agents.

**PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE**

Regular Sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers.



S.S. "MOORISH PRINCE" ... on 1st September, at Noon.

For Freight and full particulars apply to—

**FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED,**

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telephone: Central 5165

Telegrams (Faraprinco)

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**O. S. K.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM &amp; ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

"LONDON MARU" ... Sunday, 16th Sept.

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS &amp; BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon

Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown—Passenger Service.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 18th Sept.

BOMBAY—fortnightly service via Singapore and Colombo.

"ARGON MARU" (Call at Penang) ... Tuesday, 4th Sept.

"ANDES MARU" ... Thursday, 20th Sept.

SAIGON, BANGKOK &amp; SINGAPORE—Regular monthly Passenger Service.

"BUBBU MARU" ... Saturday, 1st Sept.

CALCUTTA—Monthly Service via Singapore and Hongkong.

"HONOLULU MARU" ... Wednesday, 12th Sept.

VICTORIA, BEATTLE, TACOMA &amp; VANCOUVER—via Shanghai and Japan P.O.—Taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S.A. &amp; CANADA—Passenger Service.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Friday, 31st Aug.

NEWYORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco—Panama and Cuban Ports.

"ATLAS MARU" ... Beginning of Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe, Yokohama via Shanghai.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Wednesday, 12th Sept.

KEELUNG via SWATOW &amp; AMOY—These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Monday, 3rd Sept.

TAKAO via SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

"BOBU MARU" ... Thursday, 30th Aug. 10 a.m.

TAKAO &amp; KEELUNG.

"TOYEN MARU" ... Monday, 3rd Sept.

For sailing dates and further particulars apply to

K. SHIMA, Manager.

**C. N. C.  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

Ports	Steamer	Date of Departure	D.L.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOV"	On 28th Aug.	D.L.
SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 28th Aug.	D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 28th Aug.	4 p.m.
MANILA	"TAMING"	On 28th Aug.	4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SUICHANG"	On 30th Aug.	D.L.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KAYING"	On 31st Aug.	D.L.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 1st Sept.	D.L.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"LUCHOW"	On 4th Sept.	D.L.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 4th Sept.	D.L.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 4th Sept.	4 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 5th Sept.	10 a.m.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular Schedule service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (extending to Pakow), Tuesdays and Saturdays (extending to Tientsin), and Thursdays (via Amoy). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

**BANGKOK LINE**—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**

Telephone Central 25.

(JOHN SWIRE &amp; SONS, LTD.)

CARGO &amp; PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE (John Swire &amp; Sons, Ltd.)

**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Manila, Sandakan, & Aus. Ports
"CHANGSHA"	...	...

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For freight and passage apply to—  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**  
 (JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.) Agents.  
 Telephone Central No. 35.

**STRUTHERS & BARRY**

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

**EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE**TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO  
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S. "West Chopaka"	...	Due Hongkong 9th Sept.
U.S.S. "West Carmona"	...	Leave Hongkong 10th Sept.
U.S.S. "West Carmona"	...	Due Hongkong 30th Sept.
U.S.S. "West Carmona"	...	Leave Hongkong 1st Oct.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND PORTS.

## TO MANILA AND P. I. PORTS.

U.S.S. "West Carmona"	...	Due Hongkong 11th Sept.
U.S.S. "West Carmona"	...	Leave Hongkong 12th Sept.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

For Full Information Apply to

**STRUTHERS AND BARRY.**

L. EVERETT,

General Agent for

JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES.

INDO-CHINA-STRAITS &amp; JAVA.

1st Floor, Queen's Building,

Phone Central No. 3008.

K. A. REYUM, Res. Agent.

[22]

**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED****NEW YORK BERTH**

For BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK via SUEZ

S.S. "BOWES CASTLE" ... sailing on or about 12th Sept.

**LLOYD TRIESTINO.**

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR  
 LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.  
 FUMES having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

VESSELS HAVE ACCOMMODATION FOR SALOON PASSENGERS.  
 REDUCED FARE FROM HONGKONG TO ITALIAN PORTS 25%.

**FOR SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA & KOBE.**

S.S. "ROSANDEA"	...	sailing on or about 2nd Sept.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	sailing on or about 2nd Oct.

**FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE**  
via SINGAPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO.

S.S. "TRIESTE"	...	sailing on or about 2nd Sept.
S.S. "ROSANDEA"	...	sailing on or about end of Sept.
S.S. "VENEZIA"	...	sailing on or about end of Oct.

**NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.**

From CALCUTTA and COLOMBO to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.  
 S.S. "UMSINGA" ... sailing from Calcutta on or about 25th Sept.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.  
 Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—  
**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,**  
 Agents.  
 Telephone Central 1030.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Light-house is interrupted.

## INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
JAPAN	Wakasa Maru	28th Aug.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan, Shanghai, & London via New York, 27th July	Empress of Asia	28th Aug.
MANILA	Pres. Pierce	28th Aug.
U.S.A., CANADA, JAPAN AND SHANGHAI	Pres. Grant	28th Aug.
SHANGHAI	Suez Maru	28th Aug.
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA	Victoria	28th Aug.
JAPAN	Rangoon Maru	28th Aug.
London (Letters via Brindisi, 31st July)	Tanda	28th Aug.
JAPAN	Lisboa Maru	28th Aug.
SHANGHAI	Soochow	28th Aug.
Europe via Suez (London letters only, 2nd Aug.)	Stalio	30th Aug.
STRAITS	Monitor	30th Aug.
JAPAN	Eastern	31st Aug.
BOMBAY	Nagano Maru	2nd Sept.
London (Parcels only, 1st Aug.)	Karmala	7th Sept.

## OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via D'Kool, Bombay & Aden	Wakasa Maru	Tuesday, 28th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Noon
Swatow and Bangkok	Kwaiyang	2.30 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via D'Kool, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES—due Marseilles, 30th Sept.	Suez Maru	Wednesday, 29th, 8.45 A.M.
Swatow	Yusang	11.00 A.M.
Sandakan, Bangkok and Calcutta	Mosang	1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America & EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO—due San Francisco, 20th Sept.	Pres. Pierce	1.00 P.M.
Ship sails at 5.00 p.m. 29th inst.	Pres. Grant	3.30 P.M.
Manila	Suez Maru	Thursday, 30th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Sooku Maru	5.00 P.M.
Amoy	Tanda	5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Friday, 31st, 1.00 P.M.
Manila, Sandakan, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 18th Sept.	Eastern	Saturday, 1st, 5.00 P.M.
		Registration Letters 2.30 P.M.
SEPTEMBER		
Saigon, Straits, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via D'Kool, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 5th Oct.	Paul Leat	Monday, 3rd, 12.45 P.M.
		Registration Letters 1.30 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiyang	Tuesday, 4th, Noon

\*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

## COMMERCIAL.

## OPENING QUOTATIONS.

27th August, 1923.	
ON LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1/3 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	1/3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1/3 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1/3 1/2
Credits at 4 months' sight	1/3 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	1/4 1/2
ON PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	905
Credits, 4 months' sight	905
ON NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	51 1/2
Credits, at 30 days' sight	51 1/2
ON BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	170
Bank Bills, on demand	170
ON CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	170
Bank Bills, on demand	170
ON SHANGHAI—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA—On demand	nom.
ON MANILA—On demand	nom.
ON SINGAPORE—On demand	133 1/2
ON BATAVIA—On demand	nom.
ON HONGKONG—On demand	89 1/2
ON BANGKOK—On demand	89 1/2
SOVEREIGN BANK'S Buying rate	49.40
Gold LEAP, 100 fine, per tael	30 15/16
BAR SILVER, per oz.	30 15/16

## HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.  
 Authorized Capital ... \$50,000,000  
 Paid-up Capital ... \$30,000,000  
 Reserve Funds ... \$24,500,000  
 Sinking ... \$24,500,000  
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$20,000,000

Court of Directors:  
 Hon. Mr. A. O. LUK—Chairman.  
 D. G. M. BARNARD, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.  
 A. H. COMPTON, Esq. W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.  
 G. M. DODWELL, Esq. J. A. PLUMMER, Esq.  
 G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq. H. P. WHITE, Esq.

Chief Manager:  
 Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Acting Manager: Hongkong—J. McARTHUR, Esq.  
 Manager: Shanghai—G. H. SMITH, Esq.

## LONDON BANKERS:

WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.  
 Hongkong, 14th June, 1923. [37]

## HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rates may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.  
 A. G. STEPHEN,  
 Chief Manager.  
 Hongkong, 14th November, 1922. [38]

## CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.  
 Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital ... \$2,000,000  
 Reserve Fund ... \$2,000,000  
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... \$2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.  
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,  
 Manager.  
 Hongkong, May 8th, 1922. [31]

## BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs. 72,000,000.00  
 Paid-up Capital ... Frs. 63,400,000.00  
 Reserve Fund ... Frs. 59,637,283.84

BRANCHES:  
 Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, Batavia, Medan, Singapore, Canton, Nankai, Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Yunnanfu, Hanoi, Pondicherry.

BANKERS:  
 IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan and Co.; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Y. MARBOT,  
 Acting Manager.  
 Hongkong, July 15th, 1921. [33]

## The "Three Castles" Cigarettes



This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

## THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

## REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES

## LONDON SERVICE

"PATROCLUS" 4TH SEPT. Marseilles, London & Rotterdam  
 "LYCAON" 17TH SEPT. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.  
 "MENTOR" 24TH SEPT. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.  
 "AGAPENOR" 8TH OCT. London, Rotterdam & Dunkirk.

## LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"YANGTSE" 28TH AUG. Marseilles & Liverpool.  
 "AGAMEMNON" 1ST SEPT. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.  
 "KT. TEMPLAR" 20TH SEPT. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow.

## PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KORE AND YOKOHAMA).

"ACHILLES" 12TH SEPT. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.  
 "PHILOCTETES" 26TH SEPT.

## NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"ANTIOCHUS" 4TH SEPT. via Suez and Boston.  
 "BELLEROPHON" 15TH SEPT. via Suez and Boston.

## PASSENGER SERVICE

"MENTOR" 1ST SEPT. for Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.  
 "PATROCLUS" 4TH SEPT. for Singapore, Marseilles & London.  
 "MENTOR" 24TH SEPT. for Singapore & London.  
 "TEIRESIAS" 5TH NOV. for Singapore & London.  
 "SARPEDON" 11TH DEC. for Singapore, Marseilles & London

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

(JOHN SWIRE & SONS, LTD.),

AGENTS.

## THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Hongkong.  
 Branches: Shanghai, 51, Kiangsoo Road, Hankow, British Concession.

Correspondents in: London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang, Tientsin, Swatow, Macao, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.

PROMPT SERVICE.  
 Attractive rates for all kinds of Deposits and inquiries are welcome.

T. H. MAI,  
 Manager.  
 1923. [36]

## THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

司公限有行銀商華

HEAD OFFICE: Alexandria Buildings, Charter Road.

GENERAL Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

K. O. LAU,  
 Chief Manager.  
 1923. [35]

## THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Greenchurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital ... £2,000,000  
 Subscribed Capital ... £1,400,000  
 Paid-up Capital ... £1,050,000  
 Reserve Fund ... £1,200,000

## BANKERS

THE BANK OF ENGLAND, THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

## BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Bombay, Howrah, Madras, Shanghai, Calcutta, Kandy, New York, Simla, Colombo, Karachi, Penang, Singapore, Delhi, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius), Galle.

## HONGKONG BRANCH

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,  
 Manager.  
 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, May 31st, 1923. [30]

## THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN GINRO.)  
 Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital: Subscribed ... Yen 60,000,000  
 Capital: (Paid-up) ... Yen 52,500,000  
 Reserve Funds ... Yen 12,150,000

## HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA.

## BRANCHES:

JAPAN: Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA: Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shichieu, Taihu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tolyen, Ako.

CHINA: Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS: Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

## LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON COUNTRIES WESTMINSTER AND PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

S. S. KENDON,  
 Manager.  
 Hongkong Branch,  
 4, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, 24th September, 1922.

## THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 10, Des Voeux Road C., HONGKONG.

Established 1919.

Authorized Capital ... \$10,000,000.00  
 Paid-up Capital ... 6,000,000.00  
 Reserve Fund ... 500,000.00

## DIRECTORS:

Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman, Mr. Chow Shou, Mr. Huynh Tai, Son, Mr. Kan Ying Po.

Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong, Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong, Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek, Mr. Kan Chiu Nam, Mr. Ng Chang Lok.

Chief Manager ... Mr. Kan Tong Po, Asst. Manager ... Mr. Li Tse Fong.

## BRANCHES &amp; AGENCIES:

LONDON, PARIS, SHANGHAI, KORE, NAGASAKI, SINGAPORE, TIENTSIN, MANILA, SAMARANG, CALCUTTA.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, YOKOHAMA, KOBAY, PENANG, HANKOW, BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, BOMBAY, CANTON.

London Bankers—The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.  
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.  
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

KAN TONG PO,  
 Chief Manager.  
 Hongkong, February 28th, 1923. [34]

## NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

A. Capital ... F. 100,000,000 23,333,333  
 Paid-up Capital ... F. 80,000,000 23,668,668  
 Reserve Fund ... F. 10,760,180 21,647,432  
 Special Reserve ... F. 22,060,000 21,888,333

Head Office—Amsterdam.

Branches at: The Hague—Rotterdam, Head Office—Batavia.

## BRANCHES:

Bandjoeasin, Macassar, Shanghai, Bandoeng, Medan, Singapore, Bombay, Padang, Soerabaya, Calcutta, Palembang, Soerakarta, Cheribon, Pecalang, (Solo), Djember, Penang, Tegal, Djokjakarta, Pontianak, Tjilatjap, Kobe, Rangoon, Weltevreden, Kota-Badia, Samarang.

Correspondence at Colombo, Madras, Pondicherry, Bangkok, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Amoy, Yokohama, Melbourne, Sydney, New York, San Francisco, etc., etc.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Bank buys and sells and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, issued letters of credit on its Branches and correspondents in the East, on the Continent, in Great Britain, America and Australia, and transacts banking business of every description.

W. H. GROSCHAMP,  
 Agent.  
 Hongkong, August 14th, 1923. [37]

## THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$60,000,000.00  
 Paid-up Capital ... 15,275,800.00  
 Reserve Funds ... 9,625,425.24

## HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

New York Bankers—The Irving National Bank.

The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYE FEE,  
 Manager.  
 Hongkong, September 8th, 1921. [32]

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